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THE HOPE OF THE NATION IS IN AGRICULTURE

Interesting and Instructive Talks on the Need of Redirection of Agriculture on Scientific Lines—Importance and Cost of Live Stock.

A meeting of the National Soil Fertility League was held at Chicago last month, and a report of the proceedings having reached this office, we commend the speeches we append to our readers, as the speakers throw considerable light on questions of vital importance to the whole country. Congressman Lever, author of the Lever bill, made a vigorous and interesting talk. He said in part:

"The greatest problem in this country, after all, is this enormously big problem of how to produce more and distribute it at less expense. Population has increased; population is continuing to increase, and yet acreage is decreasing. What is the solution? What have we got to do? 'Can we increase production, gentlemen? Can we do it? Let us see. In Europe, where land has been under cultivation a thousand years, as compared with our farming ours a hundred years, the production, per acre, is two and one-half and three and one-half times greater than it is in the United States, with the same class of crops.

"Under this plan of placing in every county a farm doctor, or farm physician, who is an educated man, an experienced man, a natural leader of men and women, you will find that the increase and yield, per acre, will practically double in ten years.

"Mr. Gross has mentioned the fact of the decrease of live stock in this country. In the last ten years population has increased 15,000,000, and beef cattle have decreased 20,000,000 in that length of time. I can show you that every meat-producing animal in the United States has decreased in the past ten years. What are we going to do about it? Does it not bring to your mind an alarming situation for the future? Is it not time for the federal government, for the state governments, the county governments, and you business men, you thoughtful men, you leaders in the industrial world, is it not time for you to sit up and take notice of this great, big problem?

"The only way that you can reach the American farmer with the improved methods of agriculture, and with the better principles of agriculture, is to go out on the farm with the man himself—not a government farm, backed up by the millions of the government, nor a railway demonstration farm—but go out on the farm with the man who owns the farm.

"We are in need of a man in every county who will have an automobile, who will spend five days in each week going from farm to farm and advising with the men how to grow

corn, how to raise hogs, how to take care of those crops, and after they get them how to market them; but most of all we need a man who is continually on the job and who will point out to young men and to young women the larger phases of the business of agriculture, who can show them how to build better homes and how to get those comforts and luxuries of life in the country just as well as in the city; and when we have a leader among the agricultural class in every county we will have solved that problem of the boys and girls leaving the farm.

"That we are the only people in the world where all classes eat the same kind of food. Our people all have meat three times a day. The Europeans eat it about once a week, or on special occasions, and the Orientals do not get meat at all. We must maintain our food supply, for, as a man eats, so is he physically. If we are going to have strong men and women, they must be well cared for.

"One of the things the farmer has not learned is to study the cost of production. They will tell you all around the country that you cannot raise hogs for less than five or six cents a pound. There is a friend of mine out in Kansas who raises them almost entirely on alfalfa and finishes them off with corn. He keeps a ledger account, and it shows that it costs him \$2.43 a hundred to raise them, and he sold them at \$6.80 a hundred at the Kansas City stock yards.

"Here is a record in Texas where a man took two bunches of hogs, divided the litters, and took three pigs from this and three from that, and made up a lot of sixty pigs as nearly alike as possible. He fed one on corn all the time for one hundred and eighty-two and a half days, or half a year, and those hogs gained a hundred and twenty-eight pounds each in that time, and it cost him seven and a half cents to make the pork. He took the other bunch of hogs and fed them forage, with a little corn and some other things like that, and the hogs, at the end of that time, instead of gaining a hundred and twenty-eight pounds, gained two hundred and six pounds. He made his pork from them at three and seven-tenths cents a pound, instead of seven and a half cents a pound.

"I wish to say this to you: That it is perfectly feasible and practicable, by the best methods of farm management, by raising good stock and by taking care of it and studying the cost of production, to produce our meat supply at nearly one-half of what it is costing today. We should and can

keep twice the stock on the same area."

Prof. Eckhardt said:

"Two years ago I was called home from Illinois, and as I took a group of farmers over that field, one old man said, 'Young man, if you will tell me how these results are attained and I can do it in practice, I will carry them out on my own farm.' It was the hardest problem I ever had to meet, with any man. As we walked down alongside of the field, here was one part that made seven and eight bushels of wheat to the acre, a good location, as good work as a man could do on it, and with as good seed as you could buy. We went right down there, and two and a half rods from that strip the wheat made 23.4 bushels, with the same labor and the same time and in the same season. Yet there was some difference in the soil. And we went a little farther down the field, and it made 34.3 bushels of wheat. Brains back of the work, after eight years' time, is what had done it. But the old man said, 'How can I do that?' He said, 'I own my hundred and sixty acres, and forty acres of that one hundred and sixty last year made me 400 bushels of wheat.' And he said it won't make that this year. He said, 'I have another forty in wheat. I own the land, but, after the wife and I have a living out of it and we pay the taxes—I have no interest to pay—we have nothing left.'

"When a country gets down to that condition in productiveness, that they are not making a margin of profit above the cost of production, they are helpless. That appealed to me.

"Four weeks ago tomorrow I was in Southern Illinois, and Congressman Lever told you about Hopkins saying we can double the wheat yield, and I want to tell you what I saw on his farm of 320 acres, bought nine years ago. One forty acres of that farm was in wheat, and he had left a six-rod strip along one side where he did not put on any soil treatment and that six rods, old wheat growers said, would not make ten bushels of wheat to the acre, and the rest of that forty-acre field they estimated at anywhere from thirty-two to forty-five bushels an acre. Their explanation was the proper handling of the soil and putting back into that soil the elements which the crop had abstracted from it.

"We went into another forty-acre field which was in clover. You can go for a hundred miles and not see a field of clover in that country, and yet there those six-rod strips without the soil treatment had no clover, and the rest of that forty-acre field would cut between two and three tons of clover to the acre—splendid clover, alsike clover.

"I wanted to draw your attention to these things, to explain why I have given this soil problem the attention I have given it in De Kalb County.

"The first thing we did after getting into the county was to tell the farmers that I would visit the farms and would go over them in the order

in which calls came in, regardless of whether the farmer had put in a dollar or not. That was the wish of the bankers who had contributed to the association, and it was also the wish of the farmers who had contributed to it. So we made that announcement by letter and through the county press. We have an organization in the county press who have worked together for the work; and in a short time my time for the season was taken. My time this year is taken for the entire season. I gave up two dates today to come up here after you telephoned me last night, Mr. Gross, that I had definitely planned to go over their farms, which I will sandwich in within the next two weeks some time, evenings or mornings.

"What do we do when we go over these farms? What is the plan of the work?

"I do not go out and find fault with the man for planting poor seed generally. When a man is not big enough to get good seed, that man, I believe must be eliminated by the law of the survival of the fittest. I believe there is no help for him. I believe, when a man has been raised on a farm and has spent the years of his life there as a farmer and has not sense enough to raise good seed, I do not believe he is fit to own a farm that is worth from \$20,000 to \$30,000. I believe he will have to be eliminated; and there are going to be plenty to take his place.

"But good seed is only one part of it. Neither is it lack of proper labor in that county. The farmers are farming well enough. The labor is being well enough done. They are working hard enough for it.

"Going south from De Kalb, there is one farm that has been having 350 acres corn each year, and last year that farm averaged 87 bushels to the acre from the scale, dried shelled corn at 56 pounds to the bushel. That challenge has been sent to the world and has never been equaled—the 87 bushels. And their labor was all done with hired help, not as good as where a father and his sons work the farm, but it shows what can be done if back of that labor proper conditions exist.

"I want to tell you, as I see it, the basic principles that are involved, and how we go at it. My outfit consists of a soil augur, a bottle of acid and some test paper, litmus paper. We go out over that farm, and the first thing I try to show that farmer is the rotation that is necessary under his system of farming. I believe the basis thing is production, as I said, whether he is a dairyman or a man who feeds cattle or raises hogs, or sells grain, that production is the basic thing that is back of it, and whether I am to be a live stock farmer or a grain farmer is an individual problem. I am a farmer. My brother and I have marketed, since the first of January, \$8,000 worth of hogs. We are operating our farm in Iowa. We are live stock farmers. I could not be a dairy (Continued on Thirteenth Page)

The Pig Pen

SUMMER CARE OF SWINE.

Methods of Making Hogs Comfortable and Healthy.

No class of farm live stock suffers more from the extreme heat of summer than swine, says W. H. Underwood in Indiana Farmer. For a hog to be overcome by the heat and die in a very short time is not an uncommon thing. This has occurred even on hot days not thought to be dangerously hot by experienced hog men. The more fat there is on the animal's body, the greater is the danger of its suffering. Many valuable sows were lost last summer as a result of oppressive heat. Yet in most cases it was carelessness about providing suitable shelter from the sun that was responsible for these deaths.

Abundance of shade should be provided for the swine herd in the summer time. It is not safe to rely upon the hog cot to give the necessary shelter from the direct heat of the sun. The larger type of hog house may serve the purpose well enough, especially if a complete circulation of air is provided in their construction. The smaller A-shaped type, however, is known to be a perfect hot-house in summer, and should be abandoned now until cool weather again prevails, unless they are set in well shaded places, or care is taken that the hogs do not stay in them on excessively hot days. A hog will not move when it begins to feel the effects of overheating, and one may die in a hot cot when it might have gone to a cool, shaded spot, were the latter in its proper place.

A great deal better shelter is simply a roof either of boards or straw, supported on poles or two-by-fours, two or three feet in length. The breeze always draws under such a structure, and it is nice and cool there. If a little water is sprinkled under this shelter occasionally, its evaporation will make the place still cooler and more comfortable. It takes very little time to put up such a shelter, and for reasons both of humanity and profit it should be built, provided there is no other kind of suitable shade available.

A fine place in which to keep breeding hogs during the summer months is a small woodlot, in which plenty of bluegrass and clover are kept growing. My hogs are maintained in fine condition during the entire summer months, which is due largely to the excellent wood-lot pastures they are kept in close to the farmstead. No hogs look more thrifty or more healthy and vigorous than these, or are kept in better condition. The open woodlot pasture entirely suits the natural omnivorous and roving character of the hog, and provides the much needed shade during hot weather and fly time.

Needless to say, the hogs should be provided with a plentiful supply of good water during the heated term. If there are running streams in the pasture that do not dry up in times of drouth, these will provide plenty of water. But there are few pastures in which such streams are to be found, and where they are available there is some danger of such water carrying from other farms the much dreaded cholera germ. There is, however, not as much danger of cholera coming into the herd by the use of such water as is generally supposed.

A good wallow is a great comfort to hogs on hot days, but many wallows

are so filthy that they are breeding places of all sorts of germs and disease. A wallow made by pouring clean water on clean dirt is the best sort to have.

Hogs will be affected enough by the heat if everything possible is done to make life pleasant and comfortable for them, and every farmer owes it to himself as well as to his hogs to provide a nice cool shelter and plenty of good, clean water for them.

In conclusion let me say that when a new hog is bought and brought home he should not be dumped out of the crae into a crowd of strange hogs, to be laughed at, fought with and worried until his nerve tension is completely upset. He should not be put in a small, poorly ventilated pen, with muddyard annex, all fouled by other hogs; and he should not be fed any old food that comes first to hand. More damage may be done to the animal in one week in this way than he will ever recover from. I know this: I have paid money to learn it. I take an interest in the hogs I sell and I want them to do well.

When the animal is brought home he should be put in a good pasture or woodlot, where there is clover and grass. He should be given time to make himself at home. It has been shown by experiment that the temperature of a hog's blood is very changeable under excitement, his temperature does not regulate with the rapidity and sensitiveness of other animals. A little excitement often makes a difference of three degrees, enough to put a human to bed and delirious.

BROOD SOW RATIONS.

The Iowa experiment station is using a ration for brood sows and suckling pigs that is made up of 70 pounds of cornmeal, 70 pounds of middlings, 10 pounds of 60 per cent meat meal, or tankage, five pounds of bran, two pounds of oilmeal, one pound of feeding quality bone-flour, one pound of limestone dust, and one pound of salt. These feeds are thoroughly mixed and given in a thick slop, the aim being to feed just enough to enable the sows to produce enough milk for their pigs.

PURE-BRED SALE DATES.

No charge will be made for announcing in this column the date and location and the name of manager or breeder, for sales to be advertised in the RURAL WORLD.

Poland-Chinas.
Sept. 5—Jas. T. Ellis, Adrian, Mo.
Sept. 6—J. C. Stalter, Jasper, Mo.
Oct. 1—D. C. Loneragan, Florence, Neb.
Oct. 2—A. C. Stanley, Sheridan, Mo.
Oct. 10—N. R. Riggs, Lawson, Mo.
Oct. 14—Jno. Riley & Son, Calmesville, Mo.
Oct. 15—Frank Brummett, Carthage, Mo.
Oct. 16—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Oct. 16—Freeman & Russ, Kearney, Mo.
Oct. 16—J. M. Nesbit, Aledo, Ill.
Oct. 16—W. O. Garrett, Maryville, Mo.
Oct. 17—T. B. Durbin, King City, Mo.
Oct. 18—Andrew Stock Farm, Lawson, Mo.
Oct. 18—Jno. M. Belcher, Raymore, Mo.
Oct. 21—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 21—P. M. Anderson, Lathrop, Mo.
Oct. 22—C. E. Conover, Stanberry, Mo.
Oct. 23—A. B. Hale, Cameron, Mo.
Oct. 23—Veny Daniels, Gower, Mo.
Oct. 23—Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.
Oct. 23—J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo.; sale at Appleton City, Mo.
Oct. 24—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
Oct. 27—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 28—W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 29—Wm. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Oct. 30—Harry Wiles, Peculiar, Mo.
Nov. 1—P. H. Hassler, Manning, Ill.
Nov. 1—John Belcher, Raymore, Mo.
Nov. 3—Joe Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.
Nov. 6—W. E. Williams, Silcox, Mo.
Nov. 7—U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Mo.
Feb. 5—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 10—C. L. Hanna & Son, Batavia, Ill.
Feb. 14—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 19—Wm. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Feb. 19—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Feb. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 21—W. A. Baker & Sons, Butler, Mo.

Duroc-Jerseys.
Aug. 27—W. A. Williams, Marlow, Okla.
Oct. 10—Otis P. Crammer & Son, Summitville, Ind.
Oct. 31—Prairie Gem Stock Farm, Royal, Neb.
Nov. 7—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.
Nov. 8—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.
Nov. 11—F. P. Sylvester, Hennessey, Okla.
Jan. 24—S. E. Eakle & Sons, Prophetstown, Ill.
Feb. 7—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo.
Feb. 13—J. A. Porterfield, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 28—Prairie Gem Stock Farm, Royal, Neb.

O. I. C. Swine.
Oct. 13—L. A. Gibbs, Edina, Mo.
Oct. 14—Geo. E. Norman & Sons, Newtown, Mo.
Oct. 15—J. H. Harvey, Maryville, Mo.

Berkshire Sows.

We are offering some of our best herd sows at half their cost. Bred to Ideal's Emperor. Also some fine gilts. Fifty fine Columbian Wyandotte hens at half price. Fancy White and Brown Leghorn cockerels at 12 each. Also Wyandotte cockerels cheap. E. J. REED. OBLONG, ILL.

Mule-foot Hogs, Shetland Ponies and High-yielding Seed Corn. Dunlap, Williamsport, O., Box 474.

The Shepherd

FEEDING RANGE SHEEP.

Usually the best time to buy range sheep for feeding is in the latter part of July or first part of August and the number each feeder buys depends upon the amount of fall pasture and fall forage crops he is likely to have. Few purchases are made after October 1st, as the feeder desires to put the first gains on his sheep from their gleanings of the fields, and for this purpose they are given the range of nearly all the fields of the farm.

CARING FOR SHEEP IN HOT WEATHER.

Three things are essential to successful sheep management in hot weather, says Prof. Coffey, head of the sheep divisions at the University of Illinois. One is cool quarters; another is an arrangement so that the sheep may feed without excessive travel; the third is an abundant supply of fresh water. The coolest places for sheep are well ventilated barns and large trees with no really low hanging branches. It is a mistake to suppose that a heavy growth of bushes is a good place for sheep in hot weather. Prof. Coffey said that one of his most disastrous experiences came from putting his sheep into a heavy "thicket" growth when the weather was very hot and damp. It imposed such conditions upon the flock that they sweltered and went down in condition every day. Usually, the coolest places are found under expansive shade trees, but a well ventilated barn, located on high ground, is about as good for keeping sheep cool as the ideal shade tree.

Pasture for sheep should be so located that it is a short distance from the shade to good feed. If the feeding ground is far away from the shade, the sheep either stay out in the hot sun or remain in the shade so long that there is little time left for feeding, and of course either procedure is bad.

Owners of sheep often forget to sup-

ply them with good drinking water. There is an antiquated notion still extant that sheep do not need water, but this is a serious mistake. Prof. Coffey is determined that western lambs confined to dry lot will in winter time consume about 4 pounds of water per head per day. Think how much more is demanded by a full grown sheep in hot weather. The water should be clean and arranged so that it is easily available. It is a mistake to suppose that sheep will get all the water they want out of a tank arranged for horses and cattle.

DROUTH HURT SHEEP.

The loss to Australia caused by the last drouth, as revealed in the wool clip, will total something like \$25,000,000. The number of sheep estimated to have died in the dry period was between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000, and in addition it is regarded as improbable that of the lambs more than 25 per cent survived. The effect of the dry season is being felt at the wool sales.

Even the clips grown away from the drouth area are less valuable than usual. Almost over the whole of New South Wales and Queensland the fleeces are lighter, in some cases two pounds, and if not as high as that everywhere, certainly not much less. The clips from the table lands and slopes did not suffer to the same extent, but the fleeces were reduced in value because there was a good deal of seed distributed among them.

In fattening sheep to the best advantage the feed ought to be changed as often as is convenient; not more than three or four feeds at a time, exactly alike.

By using care in feeding a rapid gain may be secured at comparatively low cost, and if the lambs are kept gaining steadily they can be ready for market early.

If you are keeping sheep with an eye to the value of the wool product, the animals must be maintained in an even condition through the winter. Sheep not well fed will have weak spots in the wool in the spring.

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The Dairy

PROPER CARE OF MILK IN THE HOME.

No matter how carefully milk is handled between the farm and the home, or how pure a state it is delivered at the domestic icebox, it quickly can become an undesirable food if carelessly handled in the home, according to the specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Milk that is left for only a short time in summer heat may become unfit for use.

Milk will quickly become contaminated when exposed to the air, or when placed in unclean vessels. Though some bacteria are always present, even in the best grades of fresh milk, they are generally harmless provided their numbers are small and they are not of the disease producing type; but milk must be kept cool to prevent the bacteria already in it, and which may get in it by accident, from multiplying to a point where the milk is undesirable.

Milk dipped from a can or drawn from the faucet of a can may be a source of danger, and should be avoided where it is possible to get bottles of milk, according to the specialists of the Department of Agriculture. The air of city streets and houses is laden with dust and bacteria, and frequently particles of filth. Even if the milk is clean in the milkman's receptacle, the repouring of it into an open vessel or pitcher for the customer gives an excellent chance for floating disease germs to get into the milk. In stores where dipped milk is sold, filthy conditions often prevail, and milk is frequently handled most carelessly. Clerks and even customers at times frequently drink out of the milk dipper. It is dangerous to give such milk to children and invalids, and at best it is not a clean food. Milk drawn from the faucet of a milk dealer's can, while not exposed to the air so long as dipped milk, also has the disadvantage of not being thoroughly mixed. Some customers therefore receive less than their share of cream.

If bottled milk cannot be obtained, try to have the milk delivered personally to some member of the family, and receive it in a scalded covered vessel that has not been exposed to the air of a room or street. Otherwise set out a scalded covered dish or bowl, or a glass preserving jar with a glass top without a rubber band. In no case should an uncovered vessel be used. Milk should be taken into the house immediately on delivery, or if this is impossible, it should be placed in an outside refrigerator, or the outside door of the refrigerator in the house, if its ice box opens to the outside. Cleanliness in the handling of milk is as necessary in the home as in the production of milk on the farm. Milk must be kept at low temperature at all times, to prevent growth of bacteria and subsequent souring. It should be kept in closed vessels as far as possible. The consumer should insist on having bottled milk delivered, and if this is impossible should at least see that the milk after delivery suffers no additional contamination.

How to Keep Milk Where Ice Is Scarce.

To aid persons who find ice difficult to obtain to keep their household milk in better condition than if it is allowed to stand around in heated rooms, the dairy experts of the Department of Agriculture have issued the following recommendations:

If it is impossible to procure ice, the milk bottle can be kept cooler than the surrounding air by keeping it in a jar or pail of running water. Where it is impossible to use running water from a faucet, wrap the bottle in a damp cloth and put it in a current of

air. This method will keep the milk a few degrees cooler than if left simply in the air. The use of ice, however, is always preferable.

If there is no refrigerator in the house, an inexpensive ice box for keeping milk cool in summer can easily be made by putting about two inches of sawdust or excelsior in the bottom of a small wooden box about 18 inches long, 12 inches wide and 14 inches deep. Into this set a covered jar or tin bucket about 8 inches in diameter and tall enough to hold a small milk bottle. A stone jar is better than a tin pail, as it will not rust or grow leaky. Pack sawdust around the outside of the pail or jar, place the milk bottle in the pail, and place cracked ice around the bottle. Put a cover on the pail or jar. Lay several thicknesses of newspaper on top of the pail and close the lid of the wooden case.

GRADE OR PURE-BRED HERDS?

No dairy farmer can afford to keep anything else than a pure-bred dairy bull at the head of his herd. Pure-bred cows are often above the reach of a large majority of farmers and small dairymen, while high producers are often held without sale price. But not so with the bull. Good bulls from high producing dams can be secured at reasonable prices.

If a farmer has a good, pure-bred bull and uses good judgment in selecting the individual members of his herd, weeding out the poor cows that do not return a profit, he will gradually, in the course of a few years, have a herd that will, as far as dairy production is concerned, compare favorably with many herds of pure-bred cows.

In selecting the bull to head the herd, an effort should be made to get a calf or a mature animal that is a good individual. It should preferably be selected from a cow with a good record of production and sired by a bull that has a large percentage of high production blood, shown by records in the advanced Registry of the Breed Association. Such bulls may be expected to have the power to transmit to their offspring the capacity for a large dairy production. It has been systematically bred into them for generations and will therefore be likely in time to materially raise the amount of production in the herd.

While the grade herd as a general rule is much better than one containing scrub cows, there is considerable uncertainty as to how the young stock of such herds will turn out and how the production of the herd may be maintained or increased. Both on this account and because of the high prices that can be obtained for calves of pure breeding, a pure bred herd will pay considerably better than grades in the hands of farmers who have few dairy animals, and are prepared to give the herd the care and attention it needs in order to do well.

Fortunately a large number of our farmers have a goodly number of cows and separators. They have been selling their cream to dealers here and elsewhere, and with the opening of a creamery here they will furnish cream enough for it to make a good showing from the very start. Those who have been selling cream to local stations for shipment have found it very profitable and there is no doubt that they will increase their herds. With the abundance of our natural grasses, location and pure water this is a natural dairy country and with the aid of the silo we should soon see the Lone Star County of the Beautiful Ozarks in the lead in the creamery business. — Houston (Mo.) Republican.

You don't spend much money at 1 cent a word, and you should take advantage of this rate.

Cattle

TOPPING HERDS MAY BE DONE BY GROWER.

Growers of beef cattle may escape the disappointment of having their herds topped, by making the classification themselves, and then offering only what the buyer wants, thinks Prof. E. L. Potter, animal husbandryman of the Oregon Agricultural College. Buyers are operating under orders from their employers to get only a certain grade that is wanted for the trade at that time, and must comply. "When you enter a grocery and ask for a certain grade of coffee," says Professor Potter, "you are not offered a mixed lot of 50-cent, and 35-cent, and 25-cent grades, and urged to take it. The salesman tries to sell you exactly what you want. If you want the 50-cent brand and take no other you are not condemning the other two brands. They are all right for the purpose intended, but you do not want them."

"Now that is precisely the situation in which the buyer finds himself. If told to get prime beef he is not at liberty to include butcher stuff, or feeders or stockers. Mind, he is not condemning the other grades; they are only what he doesn't want."

The professor then read from market reports the Chicago quotation on fat steers ranging from \$7.50 for culls up to \$9.15 for primes. "How can buyers be expected to pay the same price for the lot?" he inquired.

"The most profitable thing to do is to study the market and produce just that demand. The fat stuff should be cut and made up into carload lots, and shipped on the days, two each week in Eastern Oregon, when cattle trains pass. Two carloads are best, as then transportation is issued for return trip. This will guarantee quick shipments, which means money, as shrinkage takes place faster the longer the journey. If the grower hasn't enough to make the two carloads he can generally find a neighbor to go in with."

Prof. Potter thinks that it is more profitable for the growers to ship.

VALUE OF CATTLE INCREASED \$7 PER HEAD BY ERADICATION OF TICK.

That the eradication of the cattle-tick has increased the value of cattle \$7.00 per head in certain counties of Mississippi is the report of one of the inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. The cost to the people for this eradication in twenty-one counties was not more than \$100,000. In return they have received during the past year \$2,148,839 in increased valuation of their cattle and this increase will be permanent so long as the counties are free from ticks. The cost of tick eradication was only 50 cents per head.

That the tick has been one of the greatest deterrents to cattle raising in the South is a fact which the Southern farmers are beginning to appreciate. Up to date, however, these states have not begun to raise the possible number of cattle per acre. The failure of Southern farmers to avail themselves of their full opportunities in this line has contributed importantly to the general cattle shortage, which has amounted to 30 per cent since 1906 for the whole country.

The rapid increase of population has meanwhile made necessary a greater supply of meat for consumption. As a consequence, packers are beginning to look to other quarters for a supply. There should, however, be no need of our drawing permanently on the supplies of other countries while the total yearly cattle out-

Only \$2 Down One Year to Pay!

\$24 Buys the New Butter-By Jr. No. 1. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 qts. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 51-2 shown here.

30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog folder and "direct-from-factory" offer, buy from the manufacturer and save half.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. (INC.)
2124 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO No. 54

PURE-BRED REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed. Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.
Holstein-Friesian Association, Box 122, Brattleboro, Vt.

put may be so greatly improved by tick eradication throughout the South.

Just so long as counties continue to raise ticks, there is scarcely any chance of building up a permanent and profitable cattle industry. For this reason it is encouraging for those farmers still subjected to the scourge to note the wonderful improvement made in districts where there has been a vigorous campaign on the part of the county for the destruction of the tick.

Certain counties in Mississippi still in quarantine because of the tick's devastations are losing annually not less than three million dollars. This estimate is based on the number of cattle that these counties are capable of producing. They stand in marked contrast to the other counties already mentioned, where the total increased valuation of the free cattle was over \$2,000,000. Yet the estimate for the complete eradication of the pest from the infected counties and the saving of this annual loss of \$3,000,000 has been placed by experts at only \$86,000.

In addition to the actual profit gained by the improvement of the cattle stock, there is a great increase to be obtained in the average production of corn, cotton and every other crop by a restoration to the soil of fertilizer in the form of manure. This is another very important reason why the South will profit by devoting its energies to eradicating the tick, and thus increase the yearly output of cattle.

According to the specialists, tick eradication is of such vital importance to every one of the Southern States that no let-up should be made until the complete destruction of every tick is accomplished. As soon as each State succeeds in this it will be well on the way toward the successful development of its cattle-raising. A general campaign should bring as satisfactory results everywhere as it has in the Mississippi counties, where the work has been thorough.

There is no time when an abundant supply of good clean water is not one of the essentials of healthy and profitable live stock, but of all seasons the present is the time when the absence of such a water supply does most harm. Too often this is also the season when the water supply is most scanty or defective. Hot, dirty, scum-laden water is no more fit for livestock than for man. Because the disgusting mud holes out of which many animals have to drink does not kill them all is no proof that it is not injurious nor that it is not profitable to try to save work or money by failing to provide a good clean water supply in abundance.

The secretary of the International Live Stock Exposition, to be held at Union Stock Yards, Chicago, November 29 to December 6, announces that booklets are now ready for distribution. These booklets are very valuable to breeders, feeders and exhibitors, and will be sent to anyone who writes to B. H. Heide, Secretary, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. Send for one and get posted on this great exposition.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

Cy Barnes of Audrain County, Mo., marketed two loads of steers which were sold by Fry-Hanna-Harrison Com. Co. at \$8.05.

F. M. Sires of Howard County, Mo., had two loads of hogs on the market Tuesday which were sold by Milton-Marshall Com. Co.

J. D. Underwood & Son of Callaway Co., Mo., had one car of hogs on the market Tuesday which were sold by Milton-Marshall Com. Co.

W. G. Teter of Macon County, Mo., topped the market on Monday with 91 hogs that brought \$9.35 and were sold by Fry-Hanna-Harrison Com. Co.

O. M. Wilkinson of Callaway County, Mo., had a load of hogs on Thursday's market which were sold by the Moody Com. Co. at \$9.10 per cwt.

B. Gillum of Pike County, Mo., was on Thursday's market with a load of steers, weighing 1163 lbs., which were sold by the Nally-Wells Com. Co. for \$7.50.

Bert Wheeler of Macoupin County, Ill., had 30 steers on Monday's market, weighing 1213 lbs., which were sold by the Henry Com. Co. for \$8.00 per cwt.

T. A. Erskine of Polk County, Iowa, was on the market last week with a car of 145-lb. hogs which were sold by the National Live Stock Com. Co. at \$8.90.

H. F. Burdord of Randolph County, Ill., had a load of mixed cattle and hogs on Thursday's market which were sold by Blakely-Sanders-Mann Com. Co.

Wasson & Goddard of Christian County, Mo., were on the market Thursday with 15 stags, averaging 1340 lbs., which were sold by Wasson Com. Co.

Cook & Lollis of Adams County, Ill., was on Thursday's market with two loads of butcher stuff which was sold by Stewart Son & McCormick at satisfactory prices.

E. L. Lytle of Drew County, Ark., had a load of mixed stock on the market Monday which were sold at satisfactory prices by the Cassidy Southwestern Com. Co.

W. B. Brooks of Carroll County, Mo., had one car of hogs on the market last week, averaging 189 lbs., and were sold by the National Live Stock Com. Co. at \$8.80.

Stine & Mahon of Fayette County, Ill., had a load of 20 steers on Thursday's market, averaging 1354 lbs. and were sold by Woodson-Fennwald Com. Co. at \$8.65.

W. F. Akins of Fayette County, Ill., was on Thursday's market with a load of 28 steers, averaging 1300 lbs., which were sold by the Woodson-Fennwald Com. Co. at \$8.40.

D. C. Kinney of Macoupin County, Ill., was on the market Thursday with a load of mixed cattle which were sold by Blakely-Sanders-Mann Com. Co. at a satisfactory price.

H. C. Newmeyer of Macon County, Mo., was on the market last week with a car of hogs which were sold by the Cassidy Southwestern Com. Co. at satisfactory prices.

R. L. Drysdall of Fulton County, Ky., had one car of hogs, averaging 179 lbs., which were sold by the National Live Stock Com. Co. at \$8.85, the top of the market.

J. G. Jackson, the hustling exclusive order buyer of the National Stock Yards, Ill., is shipping a large number of cattle to Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania each week.

Jones Bros. of Johnson County, Mo., had a load of hogs on the market which were sold by the Cassidy Southwestern Com. Co. at \$8.50.

C. V. Dowding of Macon County, Mo., had a car of hogs on the market Thursday, which averaged 160 lbs. and were sold by the Moody Com. Co. at \$9.15, the top of the market.

N. T. Kemper of Callaway County, Mo., had a load of 31 yearling steers on Thursday's market, averaging 923 lbs., which were sold by the Shippers Live Stock Com. Co. at \$8.60. Mr. Kemper did his own feeding.

Chas. Hauck of Randolph County, Ill., was on Thursday's market with a mixed car of cattle, hogs and sheep. Mr. Hauck was represented by the Blakely-Sanders-Mann Com. Co.

Newton Sinclair of Scott County, Ill., was on the market Thursday with a car of hogs, averaging 272 lbs., which were sold by Blakely-Sanders-Mann Com. Co. at \$8.55 per cwt.

Otto Iserman of New Haven, Mo., had a load of mixed cattle on Thursday's market which were sold by Clay Robinson & Co. at prices which were highly satisfactory to the shipper.

O. T. Weatherford of Macoupin County, Ill., was on Wednesday's market with two loads of heavy steers which were sold at satisfactory prices by the Blakely-Sanders-Mann Com. Co.

V. W. Tolstow, a prominent banker of Iuka, Ill., and a regular patron of this market, had a load of cattle on Thursday's market which were sold by Clay Robinson & Co. at satisfactory prices.

Wm. Rook of Morgan County, Ill., had 82 hogs on Monday's market, averaging 208 lbs., which were sold by the Simon-Wiggs Com. Co. at \$8.80. Mr. Rook is a regular shipper to this market.

J. E. Curry of Morgan County, Ill., was on the market with a car of hogs on Tuesday which were sold by Fry-Hanna-Harrison Com. Co. at \$9.20. Also two loads on Wednesday that sold for \$9.05.

E. P. Johnson of Audrain County, Mo., marketed 96 hogs Monday, averaging 170 lbs., which were sold by Woodson-Fennwald Com. Co. at \$9.25. Also 72 hogs, averaging 220 lbs., which sold for \$9.20.

H. McNeil of Bond County, Ill., was on the market last week with a car of cattle, hogs and sheep, selling 145-lb. hogs at \$8.90 per cwt. He was represented by the National Live Stock Com. Co.

John Backman of Linn County, Mo., had 104 lambs on Thursday's market, averaging 65 lbs., and brought 7 cents per lb., the top. Mr. Backman was represented by the Dimmitt-Caudle-Smith Com. Co.

J. B. Scott of Saline County, Mo., had 53 steers on Thursday's market, averaging 1400 lbs., which were sold by the Moody Com. Co. at \$8.10. Mr. Scott is a prosperous farmer and does his own feeding.

S. P. Pristly, of Windsor, Mo., had two cars of hogs on the market Tuesday, which weighed 160 to 170 lbs. and sold for \$9.15, within 5 cents of the top. He was represented by Clay Robinson & Co.

D. McWard of Christian County, Ill., had a car load of steers on Thursday's market, which were sold by the Stewart Son & McCormick Com. Co. at \$8.15 per cwt. Mr. McWard is a prosperous farmer.

Wm. Henton of Henry County, Mo., was on Monday's market with a load of 31 steers, which averaged 1380 lbs. and brought \$8.60 per cwt. Mr. Henton was represented by the Woodson-Fennwald Com. Co.

H. H. Saunders of Washington County, Ark., had 4 cars of stock on Monday's market, and was well

pleased with the sale, through the Cassidy Southwestern Com. Co. He is a regular customer of this market.

Schell & Hopen of Cole County, Mo., was on Thursday's market with a car of 22 cattle, averaging 1040, which were sold by the Moody Com. Co. at \$7.65. Messrs. Schell & Hopen are extensive shippers to this market.

J. W. Dunsworth of Greene County, Ill., was on Tuesday's market with 23 head of steers, weighing 846 lbs., and sold at \$8.75 by the Evans-Snyder-Buel Com. Co. Mr. Dunsworth is a regular weekly shipper and does his own feeding.

J. Overt Stark of Pike County, Mo., was on the market Thursday with 40 head of steers, averaging 1440 lbs., which were sold by the Shippers Live Stock Com. Co. at \$8.60. Mr. Stark is an extensive feeder and shipper.

A. T. Hockenberry of Cooper County, Mo., had 54 heifers on the market which weighed 730 lbs and were sold by the Evans-Snyder-Buel Com. Co. at \$8.35. Mr. Hockenberry is a prominent farmer who has shipped to this market for years.

Henry Brinkman of Lafayette County, Mo., marketed 22 head of steers and heifers mixed which sold for \$7.85; also one choice cow, weighing 1300 lbs., which sold for 7½ cents per lb. He was represented by the Fry-Hanna-Harrison Com. Co.

W. T. Shelton of Christian County, Mo., was on Thursday's market with 56 native steers which averaged 1106 lbs. and sold at \$7.45 by the Wasson Com. Co. These steers were fed on silage and Mr. Shelton was well pleased with the sale.

J. P. Underwood & Son of Callaway County, Mo., was on the market Tuesday with a carload of hogs, which sold for \$9 per cwt., averaging 192 pounds, the top of the market for the day. Sold by Woodson & Fennwald Commission Company.

J. B. Sevier of Morgan County, Ill., had 7 steers on Monday's market, which averaged 1225 lbs. and were sold by the Simon-Wiggs Com. Co. at \$8; also 12 steers, averaging 850 lbs., which sold at \$5.90; 60 lambs, averaging 85 lbs., which sold at \$7.35 per cwt. Mr. Sevier is a regular shipper.

Mr. R. R. Buckner, one of the most prominent breeders and shippers of Audrain County, Mo., was on the market Tuesday with four loads of stags and steers, averaging 1,227 pounds, that brought \$7.75 per hundred. They were sold by Woodson & Fennwald Commission Company.

F. J. Rovey of Montgomery County, Ill., had 13 steers and heifers on Thursday's market which averaged 934 lbs. and were sold by Dimmitt-Caudle-Smith Com. Co. at 8 cents per lb.; also one cow, weighing 1440 lbs., which brought \$7.25 per cwt., and one heifer, weighing 690 lbs. which sold at \$8.75 per cwt.

Leslie Davis of Audrain County, Mo., was on the market Tuesday with thirty heifers, averaging 730 pounds, that sold for \$8.50 per hundred, the top of the market. Mr. Davis has no superior as a breeder. He always makes them good. Sold by Woodson & Fennwald Commission Company.

Joe Riggs, a successful cattle feeder of Boone County, Mo., was on Thursday's market with a couple of cars of 1457-lb. steers which were sold by the Evans-Snyder-Buel Com. Co. at \$8.60 per cwt., not far from the top. Mr. Riggs reports that there is still a fair prospect for corn in his county provided they get good rains in the near future.

Milton-Marshall Com. Co. report the following sales: J. W. Tudor of Sheridan County, Mo., two loads of cattle;

H. C. Minor & Son of Sheridan County, 1 car; J. W. Swetnan of Randolph County, Mo., 1 car of cattle, 1 of hogs and one of sheep; Jackson & Ware of Sheridan County, one load of sheep; Jackson & Davis of Sheridan County, Mo., one load of hogs.

Mr. A. P. Merritt of Montgomery County, Mo., was on the market Tuesday with two loads of steers, averaging 1,364 pounds, which sold for \$8.70 per cwt.; also one load of steers averaging 1,474 pounds, which sold for \$8.65 per cwt. Sold by Woodson & Fennwald Commission Company. Mr. Merritt is one of the most extensive breeders in that part of the country.

CORN CROP BETTER THAN REPORTED.

Mr. J. O. McCune of Randolph County, Mo., was on the National Stock Yards market Monday with a carload of cattle, which were sold by the Milton-Marshall Commission Company at satisfactory prices.

Mr. McCune was interviewed by a RURAL WORLD reporter regarding conditions in his county, the object of the interview being to get at the facts from a man on the ground, so that our readers may have actual facts and not mere reports.

Mr. McCune was free to admit that the crop conditions were not nearly so bad as newspaper reports would lead you to believe.

"We will have better than half a crop of corn."

"Then the conditions are not so bad as reported?"

"No. Conditions are much better than reported. Why, I was talking with a farmer from Columbia and he told me they would have a fairly good crop of corn, although I had been led to believe from other sources that it would be a failure."

"How about silos? Don't you think they will do much to aid the farmers in feeding the coming fall?"

"Well, I suppose so, although I have not a silo myself. I was talking to a farmer the other day and he asked me if I had a silo. I said no, and he replied: 'Then you are no farmer.'"

"Quite a good many silos have been built the past year."

Mr. McCune is very optimistic and although he reports cattle scarce, yet he says that great numbers are being bought every day for feeding purposes. Mr. McCune does his own feeding.

CATTLE QUARANTINE LIFTED.

The acting Secretary of Agriculture has issued an order effective September 1 releasing from cattle quarantine for Texas fever 9,191 square miles in the states of Texas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina.

The portions in Texas and Oklahoma to be released are:

Texas—The counties of Fisher and Jones, the remainder of Terrell and Hardeman counties and portions of Crockett, Sterling, Mitchell, Haskell and Knox.

Oklahoma—Notawa and portions of Washington, Osage and McClain.

PURE-BRED SALE DATES.

Shorthorns.

Oct. 2—A. O. Stanley, Sheridan, Mo.
Oct. 14—C. J. McMasters, Altam, Ill.
Nov. 6—S. P. Emmons & Son, Mexico, Mo.

Hereford Cattle.

Dec. 30-31—Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Neb.
Feb. 12-13—Nebraska Hereford Breeders' Assn. at Grand Island, Neb.

Holstein Cattle.

Oct. 21—Woodlawn Farm, Sterling, Ill.
Feb. 3-4—Henry C. Glissman, Omaha, Neb.

Red Poll Cattle.

Oct. 15—Frank Davis, Holbrook, Neb.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

Oct. 22—W. F. Eckles, Green City, Mo.

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WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

Cattle Active; Hogs Off—Liberal Supply of Cattle—Offerings of Hogs Light—Sheep Steady.

CATTLE—While the supply of beef steers was large, yet there were few good to choice steers included, and nothing strictly prime. A part were medium grade steers, and there was also a very small quota of heavy heaves. The market was fairly active, despite the fact that the supply was liberal and practically all grades got a good call from the killers. Values were steady throughout. There were practically no weak spots reported; on the other hand, sellers, in several instances, called prices a shade higher. Just a good, steady, active market, moved the bulk, however. A load of yearlings brought the top of the market, which was \$8.50, and this was the best sale of the day, as the bulk cleared in a range of \$7.25@8.15. A load of good helpers topped at \$8.50, and there was a nice proportion of the more desirable grades that went in a range of \$7.50@8.25.

There was a good demand evident for the moderate showing of cows, and they sold on a steady basis. The bulk cleared in a range of \$5.25@6.25.

The feeder and stocker trade was active right from the start and prices on a strong to time higher level than last week's close. Sellers in spots reported larger advances, but the bulk sold on that basis. Light steers of the stock order got a good call, but medium grade bullocks suitable for feeding purposes were by no means neglected. Most of the feeders sold in a range of \$6.65@7.25, while a spread of \$6@6.85 moved most of the stockers.

A right generous supply in the quarantine division. Prices were on a steady basis, and the trade remained in this position throughout. The bulk of the showing cleared in a range of \$6.10@6.65.

HOGS—There were two distinct markets, one made by the shippers and butchers, one made by the packers and sellers, that did not get on the first one were in a lot of trouble.

Although packers paid \$8.50@8.75 for strictly good hogs of medium weight, they purchased medium grades at \$8.25@8.50 and a pretty good class of heavy hogs at \$8@8.30. Some hogs weighing around 250 pounds sold as high as \$8.50, but they were extra good. Two loads of hogs that weighed a little more than 300 pounds went at \$8.10, and the salesman called them good to choice. Rough packers sold at \$7.25@7.35, with hogs that were not so very heavy at \$7.40@7.50.

Lights, 130 to 165 pounds, sold well up towards the top of the market. Best grade of pigs under 125 pounds sold at \$7.90@8.20, medium grades \$7.35@7.75, and the fair grades at \$6.50@7.25. Green hogs were neglected.

SHEEP—Only a moderate supply, and as there was an extra good demand for lambs the market was active and prices averaged about 15c higher than the latter part of last week, but sheep sold no better than steady.

Several lots of good fat lambs sold at \$7.35, which was the top of the market, with the exception of a very small lot that sold a nickel higher. It took a good grade of lambs to sell at \$7.15, and higher and good medium killers went at \$6.65@7, fair \$6@6.50 and the culls \$4@5.75, most of them at \$5.25@5.50.

Practically all of the sheep that were considered as muttons sold at \$4, which is the same figure they sold at all of last week. Breeding ewes with plenty of quality sold at \$4.50@4.65, fair to medium grades at \$4.25@4.40, good stockers and choppers at

\$3.25@3.75, old cull sheep at \$2@2.50, and bucks at \$3.25.

POULTRY, BUTTER AND EGGS.

EGGS—In lighter receipt, while general conditions remain about the same. With cooler weather promised for the week, dealers are anticipating better stock. Miscellaneous, \$1@3 per case, as in quality. All loss off, 18c.

BUTTER—Steady. Receipts light, unfavorably affected by continued hot dry weather. Good demand for choice creamery. Current make: Creamery—Extra, 27c; firsts, 25c; seconds, 24c; ladle-packed, 23c. Packing stock, 19c. All country butter should be packed in tubs or pails.

CHEESE—On orders, per pound: Northern—Twins, 15c; singles, 15¼c; long horns, 16c; daisies, 15¼c; Y. A., 16c; prints, 16¼c; new limburger, 13¼c; Swiss, 18c for No. 1 new; brick, 16c; inferior quality less.

LIVE POULTRY—Receipts light. Hens weaker, while springs are barely steady. Ducks and geese slow and easy; steady on other kinds of poultry. Fowls—Hens, 11c; cocks, 8c. Spring chickens, round, 16c. Spring geese, 9c. Turkeys—Choice old, 18c; culls, 12c; this year's, 3 pounds or under, 20c; this year's, over 3 pounds, 18c. Geese, 6c. Ducks, round, 6c; poor or plucked less. Guinea chickens—Old, per dozen, \$2; spring, 1¼ pounds and over, \$5.50; under 1¼ pounds, \$3.50.

HORSES AND MULES.

HORSES—There was a large attendance of Southern buyers. They were by no means slow in taking hold and paid good prices. Eastern trade was fairly good, but buyers from this section were not as numerous as they have been. As the run included a large number of horses suitable to this class of trade, a fairly active showing was made by the purchasers.

Heavy draft, extra.....\$210@250
Heavy draft, good to choice. 175@200
Eastern chunks, extra..... 160@200
Eastern chunks, plain..... 100@135
Southern horses, extra..... 125@150
Southern horses, plain..... 50@ 75
Choice drivers, with speed.. 175@275
Saddlers 150@250
Plugs 5@ 20

MULES—There is still a good demand for small pit mules, ranging around 14 hands high. Big mules of quality and weight are good sellers and buyers are taking their supply of these at prices which are fully steady with last week. The dealers are enjoying a little trade at present but nothing that could be called strong.

16 to 16½ hands.....\$160@280
15 to 15½ hands..... 100@225
14 to 14½ hands..... 60@140
12 to 13½ hands..... 50@120
Plugs 20@ 75

FEEDER CATTLE CONTEST.

The first feeder cattle contest ever held in the United States as an exclusive event will be conducted by the St. Louis Live Stock Exchange and the St. Louis National Stock Yards, September 1-26, and a total purse of \$1,500 will be offered as prizes on cattle from Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas.

Feeding cattle are getting scarcer every year, as the western range country is being divided into small farms. A serious disadvantage to the finishing of corn belt cattle in recent year has been the decrease in the number of well-bred feeders. The contest will be held to stimulate interest in the raising, handling and fattening of a better quality of feeder cattle. All shippers and raisers will be eligible to enter their cattle, and the only prohibition will be against speculators.

No entrance money will be required, and exhibitors will not be subjected

CATTLE SALESMEN:
W. A. Moody
C. W. Callison
O. P. Atkinson

HOG SALESMEN:
Jas. Moody
Chas. Pharis
Jno. D. Sutter

SHEEP SALESMEN:
A. K. Miller
YARDMAN:
T. B. Truesdell

OFFICE: T. G. CALLISON

MOODY COMMISSION COMPANY

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILLINOIS

Business Success Demands Efficiency
That's Why We Lead

If you want top sales, and light shrinks, give us your business, as we can please you. We give our entire time to the Commission Business. All of our firm, also our force is interested only at the National Stock Yards, Illinois. A square deal for everybody.

HOG SALESMAN
J. W. Bowles

CATTLE SALESMEN
J. W. Bibb
E. C. Chambers
W. R. Wilson

SHEEP SALESMAN
A. K. Miller

BELL, EAST 636

KIN., ST. CLAIR 1305

ALL TELEGRAMS AND LETTERS ANSWERED PROMPTLY

J. W. BIBB, Manager

Shippers Live Stock Com. Co.

(INCORPORATED)

Solicit Your Consignments of

CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

Reference: National Stock Yards National Bank
Bank of Eolia, Eolia, Mo.

National Stock Yards, Ill.

I. F. FRY

C. M. HANNA

JAS. S. HARRISON

ESTABLISHED 1891.

FRY, HANNA & HARRISON

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILLINOIS

PHONES: Bell, Bridge 481; Kinloch, St. Clair 1026-R.

S. TOM BOOTHE

FRANK G. McCHESNEY

WILLIAM J. RICE

UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

SELLERS OF

CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP

EXPERT SALESMEN IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

Long Distance Phones: Bell, Bridge 561; Kinloch, St. Clair 465.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILLINOIS.

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Al Keechler

Stanley Winder
Tom Madden

HOG DEPARTMENT:
H. R. Ray

W. T. WAY, MANAGER.

SHEEP DEPARTMENT:
Oscar Hooker

CASSIDY SOUTHWESTERN COM. CO.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILLINOIS.

CONSIGN TO US AND BE ASSURED OF THE HIGHEST MARKET VALUE FOR YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

to "red-tape" formalities. It will be an open contest.

There will be three prizes for cattle of each of the seven states previously mentioned. The first prize will be \$100; the second, \$65, and the third \$35. There will be a grand sweepstakes prize of \$100. It will be optional with exhibitors to enter, or not, their cattle in the interstate competition for the grand sweepstakes.

Professor W. J. Kennedy, head of

the Agricultural Extension Department of the Iowa College of Agriculture, will be the judge.

The awards will be based on the following perfect scores of merit: Conformation, 25 points; quality, 15; capacity, 25; scale, 10, and uniformity, 25.

Special tourist rates will be in effect to St. Louis in September, and they should aid in promoting a large attendance.

SEED CORN

JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE

We grow it, and only offer what is grown on our own farm, from the very best seed. No one has better seed, and no one can afford to sell good seed cheaper. Prices: Crated ears, \$2.00 per bushel, select shelled, \$2.50 per bushel. A few bushels of Boone County White, same prices. Better order early.

C. D. Lyon, Rt. Georgetown, Ohio.

Horticulture

SUMMER MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A very successful summer meeting of the Illinois Horticultural Society was held at Anna, Ill., on Wednesday and Thursday, July 30 and 31. On the morning of July 30, twenty-seven automobiles, containing about one hundred and thirty-five people, left Anna for the purpose of visiting nearby orchards and towns. The first stop was made at Cobden, where a brief inspection was made of the Lawrence barrel factory. The next place visited by the Society was the 300-acre orchard of the Lamar brothers.

The following facts will give some idea of the extent to which orcharding is carried on in this part of Illinois. The Lamar brothers had just completed harvesting a thirty-acre apple orchard from which they had shipped forty-one cars of apples; many of these cars of apples have been sold on the track, Pittsburg being the chief market.

In the afternoon of the same day the travelers visited several other orchards. On Thursday the same number visited the 200 acres of strawberries of M. W. W. Thomas of Anna. Mr. Thomas raises strawberry plants for sale. In a testing plot he showed the party that there were 160 varieties. He raises on an average about thirty million plants a year and sells them from Florida to California in the United States, to the Bermuda and adjacent islands.

THE USE OF FERTILIZERS FOR WHEAT.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The use of fertilizers for wheat in Missouri is increasing. This is due partly to the fact that the land is getting high in value as compared with its productive capacity, partly to the fact that the land is becoming more worn and partly to the fact that the use of fertilizers is becoming better understood. On worn lands, the application of even small amounts of commercial fertilizer is usually accompanied by good returns. This is particularly true of prairie land, although the same holds true on worn timber land.

Wheat requires for its best growth a soil which is particularly well supplied with available nitrogen and phosphorus. In Missouri most soils have a rather large quantity of potassium, and this is, therefore, not so important to the wheat crop, except on the most worn soils. Where land has grown clover regularly, and especially where some manure has been applied or crops pasured down, the use of nitrogen in the fertilizer is not so necessary. On such lands the Missouri College of Agriculture advises the application of a steamed bonemeal containing around 1 per cent nitrogen and 27 to 30 per cent phosphoric acid, used at the rate of 100 to 200 pounds per acre. Where the soil contains plenty of lime, the use of 125 to 200 pounds of acid phosphate will bring as good or better returns than will the steamed bonemeal.

On soils that lack both nitrogen and phosphorus, which is the case with most of our level prairies and the more worn timber lands, a complete fertilizer containing 2 or 3 per cent ni-

trogen, 8 to 12 per cent available phosphoric acid, and 2 or 3 per cent potash is to be recommended. This should be applied at the rate of 100 to 200 pounds per acre. The higher the grade of the fertilizer, that is the higher the per cents of the ingredients present, the less the rate of application may be.

It should always be remembered in using fertilizers that they will not maintain soil fertility, especially when applied in the amounts above suggested. One cannot depend upon fertilizers alone. The use of fertilizers should be supplemented by growing clover and cowpeas, by manuring, and by practicing a good system of crop rotation.

M. F. MILLER.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN NOTES FOR AUGUST.

Keep up the fight against the insects.

Early peas planted now will mature before heavy frosts.

When a vegetable goes to seed it becomes a weed. Pull it out.

Winter onions should be planted in September in a well-drained seed bed.

Old raspberry canes should be cut and destroyed as soon as the fruit has been gathered.

Don't let the flowers go to seed. The plants bloom better if the flowers are cut each day.

Sow spinach the latter part of August for early spring use. Select a hardy variety and cover during the winter with two inches of straw.

Don't let the blossoms waste. Send them to a shopgirl behind a counter, or ship to the Sunshine Society or the Salvation Army for distribution.

TWO CROPS OF ALFALFA HAVE BEEN HARVESTED.

Two crops of alfalfa have now been harvested on the south Dairy farm of the University of Illinois. Fifty-four acres have been cut, from which 200 tons of hay have been harvested. This yield is quite remarkable, in view of the fact that the early spring months were very dry, April having a total rainfall of 2.19 inches; May, .56 inch. Hence the young plants could not get as good a start as they would in a soil full of moisture. The past two months have been very dry, June having a total rainfall of 1.73 inches and July 1.52 inches. This decreased the yield of the second crop. With plenty of rain from now on it is hoped to obtain a total of 5 tons per acre for the total acreage.

The Apiary

HOW TO HANDLE NEW SWARMS.

As the time for the main alfalfa honey flow approaches, the question of the management and control of swarming becomes important for the bee keeper. For the professional apiarist this practically resolves itself into the question of how much increase is desired. With proper care he can plan his work ahead and decide whether to get increase in number of swarms or keep down the swarming in his yards to the minimum, just enough to make up small winter loss from queenlessness, etc. For the amateur or farmer beekeeper, however, who cannot be in his yard every day or even at very regular intervals, it is a different proposition. Nevertheless a few factors if properly attended to will be a great help and will obviate unduly excessive swarming. First have the hives shaded from the direct rays of the noonday sun and provide them with an entrance not less than five square inches between July 15 and August 15, unless they are weak swarms. This should be looked to especially if the

SEEDS

Grain, Clover and Grass Seeds,
CHAS. E. PRUNTY,
7, 9 and 11 South Main St. SAINT LOUIS

bees begin to cluster on the outside of the hive during the warm days. In case of weak swarms or inclination to rob the entrance should be made smaller. Secondly, keep them well supplied with room to store honey. Put on extra supers before the first super is crowded. The second super may be placed above, or early in the season may be placed beneath the first when it is about half finished. Thirdly, when a swarm issues from the hive instead of placing the new swarm upon a new stand, as is customarily done, hive the new swarm in the ordinary way, then moving the old hive away a few feet and reversing the entrance, place the new swarm with its new hive in the position of the old stand. This will receive all the old bees, many of which would be likely to leave the swarm, going back to the old stand and becoming the cause of the second, third or fourth swarms from the parent stand. As soon as the new swarm, now on the old stand, is settled and has begun to build comb, say in one or two days,

Fill your **SILLO** with **DICK** BLIZZARD your **Endless** Capacity, 4 to 15 tons per hour, requiring 3-12 to 12 h.p. We also sell **STOVER** GASOLINE ENGINES Weber Imp. & Auto Co., 1600 Locust St., St. Louis.

BINDER Attachment with Corn Harvester cuts and throws in piles on harvester or win with a Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Price \$20.00. W. H. BUXTON, of Johnston, Ohio, writes: "The Harvester has proven all you claim for it; the Harvester has proven all over \$25 in labor last year's corn cutting. I cut over 500 shocks; will make 4 bushels corn to a shock." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. Address **NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., SALINA, KANS.**

remove the supers from the parent hive and place them on the new swarm.

Many cases of absconding swarms could be prevented by giving the new hive a temporary shelter and plenty of ventilation for the first thirty-six hours after hiving. Do not place a swarm of bees in a hot hive with no ventilation and no shelter from the scorching noonday sun—Ward H. Foster, Deputy State Bee Inspector.

PATTERNS FOR RURAL WORLD READERS.



9686. Girl's Gymnasium Suit. Cut in four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 3½ yards of 44-inch material for an 8-year size. Price 10c.

9693. Lady's Blouse Waist. Cut in five sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. It requires 3 yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size. Price 10c.

9651. Lady's Apron. Cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 4-7 yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

9660. Lady's House Dress. Cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 5 yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size. Price 10c.

9676. Girl's Dress. Cut in four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 3-3½ yards of 44-inch material for a 10-year size.

9658. Girl's Dress. Cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3½ yards of 44-inch material for an 8-year size.

9659. Dress for Ladies, Misses and Small Women.

Cut in seven sizes: For misses, 14, 16 and 18 years, and for ladies, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 4-3½ yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size, and 4-1½ yards for a 16-year size. Price 10c.

9672-9671. Lady's Costume. Waist 9672, cut in five sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Skirt 9671 cut in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 6-3½ yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size. This calls for TWO separate patterns. 10c FOR EACH.

These patterns will be sent to RURAL WORLD subscribers for 10 cents each (silver or stamps).

If you want more than one pattern, send 10 cents for each additional pattern desired.

Fill out this coupon and send to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 821 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo.:

Pattern No. Size. Years

Bust. in. Waist. in.

Name

Address

In ordering patterns for Waist, give bust measure only; for Skirts, give waist measure only; for children give age only; while for patterns for Aprons say large, small, or medium.

The Poultry Yard

COLISEUM POULTRY SHOW AT
ST. LOUIS, NOVEMBER 25th
TO DECEMBER 1st, 1913.

The Mississippi Valley Poultry Association of St. Louis has been organized with a capital stock of \$5,000.00. The officers are: E. W. Grove, Jr., president; W. W. Henderson, vice president; Henry Steinmesch, secretary and treasurer.

It is aimed to work in harmony with the Chicago Show and to make the St. Louis and Chicago Shows to the West what the New York and Boston Shows are to the East.

Our judges so far selected are Theo. Hewes of Indianapolis, A. C. Smith of the Minnesota Agricultural College of St. Paul, C. S. Byers of Hazelrigg, Ind., the Orpington specialist; Fred Harrison, of Menominee, Mich.; E. C. Branch of the Revision Committee of the American Poultry Association, Lee's Summit; Edw. Joynson, late of Lancashire, England, who has judged at the Crystal Palace; Tom Woods, V. O. Hobbs and others yet to be selected.

Our dates are November 25th to December 1st, and the big St. Louis Coliseum will be the place.

Premium list ready October 1st. For copy of same and other information write Henry Steinmesch, Secretary, 220 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

POULTRY FOR THE HEBREW HOLIDAYS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The poultryers—especially those who ship live poultry—can be thankful for the existence of the Hebrew holidays, as it means much to them financially.

The Hebrew New Year begins September 30, and is celebrated from that date on until the close of October 1st. This festival makes a heavy demand for choice fowls, turkeys, and ducks and geese. To meet the opening of the celebration, shipments had best be made from the 25th to the 27th of the month.

Next comes the Day of Atonement (October 9), when there are calls for spring chickens and young roosters, although prime stock of all kinds are salable. Poultry for this market had best be shipped a week beforehand.

The Feast of Tabernacles occurs October 14 to 15, and there is a market for fowls, ducks and fat geese. The best days for shipment are October 10 to 12, inclusive.

The Feast of Law is observed October 20 to 21, when prime quality of all kinds of poultry is wanted. Market from 16th to 18th. This feast ends the Fall holidays.

March 11 the Spring services begin, and fowls and prime hen turkeys are most salable, to be marketed 6th to 8th.

The Passover commences early in April, and prime quality of all kinds of poultry are bought about the 3d to 6th—the feasts being on the 10th and 11th.

The Last Passover dates April 16 to 17, for which event prime stock of all kinds should be marketed on the 12th and 13th.

The Feast of Weeks takes place May 30 to 31, and for this feast fowls

EGGS FOR HATCHING—15 for \$1.50, 30 for \$2.75, 100 for \$6.00. From Exhibition Barred Plymouth Rock and Single Comb Brown Leghorns, at Glen Raven Poultry Farm. Circular free. Address E. W. GEER, Lock Box 104, Farmington, Mo.

REDUCED PRICES OF EGGS. For the months of June, July and August only we will sell White Wyandotte, Columbian Wyandotte and S. C. White Leghorn Eggs at \$1.25 per 15; \$3 for 50; \$6 for 100. For Light Brahma Eggs, \$2 for 15; \$3 for 50. Address Michael K. Boyer, Box Z, Hammonton, Atlantic Co., New Jersey.

are wanted, which are bought mainly on the 28th.

In the killing of poultry for the use of Hebrew families, there is as much care exercised as in the killing of beef. In the up-town districts of New York City, where prosperous Hebrews live, and also on the East Side downtown, hundreds of dealers keep only Shechitah-killed geese, ducks, fowls and turkeys for their trade.

Some of these have slaughtering establishments of their own; keeping a shochet regularly employed, and also a rabbi or examiner authorized to attach the seal, guaranteeing that the killing of the poultry was lawful.

The more general usage is for the individual dealer to buy a coop of live birds and lodge them at the public slaughter house to be killed at a cent a head after the prescribed manner and according as he needs them.

At the Gouverneur (New York) slip slaughter house, tier upon tier of padlocked cages on the different floors are leased out to the small poultry dealers for this purpose, much as boxes in the postoffice or boxes in the deposit vaults are rented to customers. At this place 15,000 head of fatted stock a day are put to the Shechitah; eighteen sichts, at \$15 a week, are on the staff of employees.

The fowl to be killed is swung by the legs from a hook overhanging a trough. The gullet and windpipe are severed by a special blade exactly as in the case of steers. The knives are kept steeped up to the handles in a solution of lime to prevent their rusting.

Even after the shechitah has been lawfully performed, if the bird proves to have an enlargement of the crop, or an injured leg or wing, it is condemned for orthodox eating. It is then terepha, good for outsiders' consumption, but under the ban for its original purpose.

If killed properly and no fault found, the victim is taken to an ingeniously contrived machine, where the Hebrew seal of approval is in a twinkling affixed to the legs. During the winter season from 6,000 to 7,000 geese are sealed and guaranteed thus in a single week. The Jews always look for a bird with a yellow or orange bill, and it is almost impossible to sell them a black-billed goose as long as they can find one having a light-colored bill.

MICHAEL K. BOYER.

Hammonton, N. J.

THE MIGHTY MITE.

Dermanyssus Galinae, the scientists call him, but to us he is just the "pesky red mite." He is red, by the way, only when he is full of blood. The rest of the time he is gray with black spots.

Although one of the smallest of the parasites which infect our poultry, the red mite, owing to its large numbers, is one of the most serious. This is especially true during the warm summer weather, under which conditions they multiply most rapidly. Dark, damp, dirty hen houses are especially favorable to their growth, and it is in houses of this sort that they are found in largest numbers.

Mites, like some of the larger "varmints" which prey upon fowls, do their evil work mostly at night. They crawl upon the hens while they are at roost, and suck their blood. As soon as they are full, they return to the cracks and crevices in and around the roosts. They are also found in large numbers in dirty nests, and are the direct cause of the death of many setting hens during the warmer months.

One of the best methods of ridding a poultry house of mites is as follows: When a house once becomes infested with mites, a thorough campaign must be waged in order to get rid of them. No half-way measures will do. The first step is to clean up, empty



Ranked at the Very Top

DAVID RANKIN was a big farmer and he knew his business. He owned the largest corn farm in the world, about 35,000 acres down in Missouri. He devoted his life to the pleasant study and practice of right farming, and he succeeded mightily, for he made \$4,000,000 in the business of farming. This is what David Rankin said about the manure spreader: "It is the most efficient money-maker on the place."

It's warm praise to be ranked above all other farm machines, but it is in keeping with what all the agricultural world has been recognizing. Soils rebel when crop after crop is taken from them, without return of fertilizer. Witness the abandoned worn-out farms of New England. Return every bit of manure to the soil by the spreader method. The I H C manure spreader will save you much disagreeable, hard labor, will spread evenly, and will make one ton of manure go as far as two tons spread by hand.

I H C Manure Spreaders

are built to suit you, to do best work for the buyer in every case, to convince him that he has made the wisest purchase. Every detail in the construction has a purpose, for which it was made after thorough tests and experiment. They have the maximum of strength and endurance, and their construction bristles with advantages.

You will find all styles and sizes in the I H C spreader line. They will cover the ground with a light or heavy coat, as you choose, but always evenly, up hill or down. There are high and low machines, with steel frames, endless or reverse aprons, but always giving best possible service. Tractive power is assured by position of the rear wheels well under the box, carrying nearly three-fourths of the load, and by wide-rimmed wheels with Z-shaped lugs.

These and many other things will interest you if you look the I H C spreader line over at the local dealer's and will convince you that an I H C is the spreader for you to buy. There is one for your exact needs. Read the catalogues that the dealer has for you.

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out and burn all the nesting material. Clean out the droppings. If the floor is of earth, take out the top three inches, and replace with dry garden soil. Whitewash the walls and ceiling, using a pint of crude carbolic acid to each five gallons of whitewash. See that the whitewash is thoroughly worked into every crack and crevice. This is best done with a spray pump. (Whitewash used with a spray pump should be strained through screen wire.)

The whitewashing thoroughly done, the next thing is to thoroughly paint or spray the roosts, top and bottom, the dropping-boards, the interior of nests, etc., with a mixture composed of one gallon of kerosene and one pint of crude carbolic acid. Do not be afraid of putting it on too thick. Use special care to see that the liquid soaks into the crevices at the end of the roosts. The thoroughness with which you do the work will govern the degree of success which will follow your efforts. The roosts should be repainted with this mixture every ten days to two weeks as long as warm weather lasts.

ADVICE TO POULTRYMEN.

The two Farmers' Bulletins relating to the Poultry Industry recently issued by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, entitled "Hints to Poultry Raisers" and "Important Poultry Diseases," present to poultrymen a very concise and at the same time comprehensive statement as to the difficulties encountered and the best methods of overcoming them.

The selection of a breed suited to the requirements of the owner, the artificial and natural incubation and brooding, the construction of houses

and fixtures, methods of feeding, egg production and marketing are all covered in short, terse, convincing statements in the first mentioned bulletin.

The second supplements this information and the other advice as to the prevention of lice and mites and the treatment of common diseases, with a full and detailed description of the important diseases affecting fowls and the remedies which have been found effective.

Even with flocks practically free from disease germs and parasites, it requires the utmost watchfulness and care to maintain them in that condition. There are a number of reasons given for this, and mature and experience-bought advice is given as to preparation and maintenance of poultry houses and yards free from the germs and parasites which so often turn a prosperous business into another of the many failures at "poultry raising for a profit."

THE CHICK'S FIRST MEAL.

Much of the mortality among little chicks is due to their being fed too soon. One writer recommends that they be not fed under 72 hours from the time they are hatched. While we know it is a mistake to place food before newly hatched chicks, at the same time we are not ready to make them wait 72 hours for their first meal. Forty-eight hours is plenty long enough time, and a chick at that age will be in a better condition to partake of food than it would be at 72 hours, when the want of food has begun to weaken the little one. The food in the chick when hatched will be fully assimilated, digested, and allowed to pass from the bowels when 48 hours old.

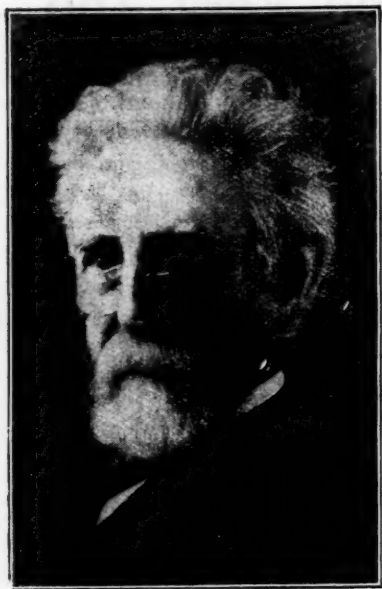
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Norman J. Colman.

Published every Thursday in the HOLLAND BUILDING, 211 North Seventh street, next door to the St. Louis Republic Building, at One Dollar per year. Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD the best advertising medium of its class in the United States. Address all letters to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

The RURAL WORLD is published on the cash in advance system and the paper is stopped when the time paid for has expired. If subscribers receive a copy with this notice marked, it is to notify them their time has expired and that we would be very glad to have prompt renewal. While our terms are One Dollar per annum—a low price considering the high quality of paper we use—yet so anxious are we to extend the benefits that we believe the RURAL WORLD confers on all its readers that we will for a limited time take subscriptions, both new and renewals, for 50 CENTS A YEAR. "Once a subscriber to the RURAL WORLD, always a subscriber." Farmer's can't get along without it. Please remit P. O. money orders, or checks on St. Louis banks, as our banks all charge five cents for cashing local bank checks, however small. We appreciate the kind efforts of our patrons in all parts of the Union in speaking good words in behalf of the RURAL WORLD, and it is to these efforts we attribute our constantly increasing circulation.

The co-operation of reputable and responsible concerns, through our advertising columns—firms whose products and methods are creditable, and upon whose representations our readers may rely—is respectfully solicited, that our advertising pages may be really representative of American Manufacturers and their goods.

Contributed articles, communications, etc., on pertinent subjects, are invited. The Editor assumes no responsibility therefor, however, and their publication in nowise implies editorial indorsement, beyond the Editor's belief that frank and courteous discussion of all questions within the province of this journal is to the best interests of our readers.

Entered in the post office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

With enthusiastic and united co-operation the Good Roads movement gains impetus every day.

This is the time to renew your subscription. You will find added features of interest in your favorite paper every week.

The general use of automobiles on the farm brings the farmers in close touch with the markets, and farmers'

meetings are now much better attended. Where there used to be 50 men gathered together you can now find thousands.

Live stock should not be shipped now if it is possible to avoid it. The market is low from an over supply. Don't get panic-stricken.

From the producer to the consumer is the slogan of the Farmers' Equity Union. Let every local see to it that the Apple Rally is a success.

In our helplessness we look to a higher power. We pray for rain when everything is parched by the hot sun. Why wait till we get in trouble?

While the government crop report for August shows a very decided decrease in the corn crop, yet the winter wheat crop is the largest in many years, and taken together there is a fair average, and altogether we have reason to be thankful.

President Wilson made it clear in an interview that he favors a separate bill in his aim to give farmers financial aid which he says cannot be done through the currency bill now under discussion. It is evident the administration intends to give the farmers a measure of relief that will be commensurate with their needs.

The Mexican situation has cleared considerably the past week, and now looks more favorable for a peaceful settlement. Patience and good temper has characterized the administration's treatment of this delicate situation, and the Scriptural injunction, "He that ruleth himself is greater than he who taketh a city," is exemplified in this case.

The man with a silo has a great advantage this year when the drouth has shattered hopes for a full corn crop. If only the stalks are harvested and stored in a silo they will have a feeding value which will enable the farmer to take advantage of the low prices prevailing in the cattle market, owing to the large shipments caused by the parched pastures in the Middle West. If the farmer can purchase and fatten some cattle the coming fall he is sure of fine returns on his money.

Safety before speed in railroad travel, which is the keynote of George Westinghouse's warning to the public, should be heeded both by the railroads and the public; but it seems certain that the railroads will not heed it unless the public shows satisfaction in slower travel than 70 miles an hour on fast expresses. The speed mania is peculiarly American, and it is rooted in characteristics of our people—not all of our people, to be sure, yet enough of them to make an impression on railroad time schedules.

The shortage of the corn crop owing to the drouth lends interest to the report that an American plantation owner at Panama, where there is never any question of a sufficiency of rain, has had great success in raising corn from seed imported from home. Though the total yield from the small tract sown is hardly appreciable, it at least suggests possibilities as well as past failures. Corn or maize was grown in Panama before the coming of the Europeans, and to the ease with which it was grown has been attributed the slow development of agriculture by the aborigines. All that was necessary was to drop the seed in a hole and let nature do the rest, though the result owing to the interference of weeds was poor and stunted plants. With better methods there may be considerable possibilities, although Kansas does not seem to be threatened with great competition.

GOVERNOR FILLS VACANCIES IN AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

Governor Major appointed August 11 the successors to members of the Missouri Board of Agriculture whose term of appointment had expired. The new men hold office for a period of four years.

He appointed Max V. Thrall of Ulrich to succeed Fred T. Munson of Clinton, in the Sixth Congressional District; John J. Wakefield of Mexico, to succeed Charles Householder of Thompson in the Ninth; P. P. Lewis of Crescent, St. Louis County, to succeed himself in the Tenth; Christ Hilke of St. Louis, to take the place of Henry Steinmesch of St. Louis in the Eleventh; W. R. Wilkerson of St. Louis, to succeed himself in the Twelfth District. Wilkerson and Lewis, who were reappointed, are Democrats. The successors to Munson, Householder and Hilke, who were Republicans, whose terms had expired, are Democrats.

The board will meet soon to reorganize and elect a secretary. Jewell Mayes of Richmond, an editor and original Major man, is slated for the position, which pays \$2,500 a year. An assistant will also be elected, who will receive \$2,000.

Interest in the improvement of the roads of Missouri is not confined to any one section. Telegrams from the counties announce that the preparations for the work Wednesday and Thursday are being made on a large scale. The large cities, as vitally interested in the cause as the sparsely settled counties, are joining in the campaign, and while perhaps not so many city men will don overalls and put in two days of actual toil, they are contributing to a fund that will buy much material and equipment and pay men who will work in their stead.

With the perfection of experiments now going on, California will give to the world another luscious dried fruit—the dried cantaloupe. They will turn into profit some of the millions of small cantaloupes left in the fields every year. Thomas D. McCall of El Centro, accidentally discovered the fine qualities of the dried article. McCall had dumped a great heap of cantaloupes to one side, several breaking open. These dried, threw out such a fine aroma that McCall was attracted and he tasted them. They were excellent, and now cantaloupe growers are drying all of their small melons.

A complaint not infrequently heard nowadays is made by the superintendent of the schools of Kansas City, where a high school girl has come to a tragic end. Some parents, he says, have "come to look to the schools for the whole care of their children." The schools do what they can as a matter of course, but a day school can only stand in loco parentis in school hours. If parents are too busy or too interested in other things to look after their children they should send them to a good boarding school, where they will be under careful supervision, not in lesson hours merely, but day and night. That may not be so good as a good home, but it is the next best thing.

For sustained heat the present hot spell has broken all Kansas records, and this summer has been the driest in the history of the state. Since the drought began, early in May, when the thermometer rose to 100 degrees, hot waves have followed with such brief cool periods intervening, that the exceptional heat has been almost continuous. Late crops have been practically destroyed in parts of the state. Some farmers are cutting their corn, in the hope of utilizing it for fodder, but in some instances the blades are so dry that it will not even make good feed. In certain sections

hay is being baled immediately after it is cut, as it is so dry the usual curing process is unnecessary.

On Friday, August 15, the new parcel post regulations went into effect increasing the weight limit from 11 to 20 pounds and reducing rates of postage within a distance of 150 miles from a given point. Under the new regulations, the rates on parcels exceeding four ounces in weight will be 5 cents for the first pound and 1 cent for each additional two pounds or fraction when intended for local delivery, and 5 cents for the first pound and 1 cent for each additional pound when intended for delivery at other offices within the first and second parcel post zones. Under the new regulation, a package weighing 20 pounds can be shipped 150 miles for 24 cents, 50 per cent lower than the average express rate.

Twenty-two leading railroads of the Southwest have issued warnings that an impending car shortage may be the most serious since 1907. One of the reasons assigned for the lack of hauling facilities is the almost universal failure of roads to order new rolling stock for the current year. While it is generally acknowledged the corn crop of 1913 will not be up to the average, reports from all agricultural centers indicate the wheat movement will be as heavy as usual. As corn does not play an important part in freight movements, as much of it is fed to stock on the farms, it is estimated by freight traffic managers that crop products must be reckoned with as normal, notwithstanding the setback which corn received from the drought.

What the country would like to know is the number of Tammany officials against whom charges worse than those against Sulzer might have been brought and sustained—but who were protected because they had the discretion not to thwart the organization? While the full airing and settlement of the governor's case is the first thing, this other phase of the matter seems fortunately so to hold attention that Tammany's victory over Sulzer may be barren, except in the vindictive satisfaction it yields Charles Francis Murphy in Sulzer's downfall. If the temper of the people may be gauged from the tone of the New York press there is a chance that the aftermath of the Sulzer affair, blot though it is on New York's history, will be to leave Tammany weaker rather than stronger. No sympathy is wasted upon Sulzer, but the Tammany committee seems to have given away its vindictive zeal by attempting to bury Sulzer under charges that go outside the record of the case.

St. Louis will receive \$1,500,000 from the government in the next ten days and a second \$1,500,000 about September 15 to help move crops in its territory. Walker Hill recently announced on his return from Washington. As chairman of the Committee on Management, Hill had represented the St. Louis Clearing House Association in conferences at the Treasury Department concerning the proposal to increase the government deposits to aid in the movement of crops. Most of the \$3,000,000 will be distributed to smaller banks and lent by them to farmers. The large banks have been asked by Secretary McAdoo to deal fairly with the smaller banks, charging them only a nominal rate of interest above the 2 per cent charged the larger banks by the government. The rate of interest now prevailing in St. Louis, 6 per cent, will not be reduced by the receipt of the money. Hill predicted. He said the rates in the South, which are higher than those of St. Louis, because of greater stringency, will be lowered.

NOTES FROM AN OHIO FARM.

By C. D. Lyon.

August 9, and no rain to make the ground too wet to work since May 10, so it is dry. It is hard to see how crops, especially corn, have stood the dry weather so well, for, excepting on clay lands, corn is still in pretty good shape.

I think we will sustain our greatest loss in our earliest planting of corn, as hot winds dried the tassels so badly that there may not be pollen enough to fertilize the grain.

Wheat made a pretty uniform yield of about 15 bushels per acre all around. Our crop, all corn ground, made 20 bushels, and one crop of eight acres of tobacco land 25 bushels per acre.

I made a trip over into Kentucky last week and found crop conditions in the "Blue Grass" even worse than at home, as they planted earlier, and their wheat was not nearly as good as ours.

It seems to be a gloomy outlook for stock, as cattle, sheep and hogs are being rushed to market, all in a great hurry or less unfit condition, and I do not see where they can be used. At one Kentucky town of 8,500, I saw several hundred head of sheep averaging about 65 pounds per head, thin stuff, driven in from the mountains miles away to go on the market. All my Western papers report about the same conditions there—47,000 head of cattle in Kansas City at one time, and of course most of it being sold on account of short crops.

Silo men tell me that they can hardly fill their orders, which is a sign that people are getting awakened to the fact that the best place for a drouth-struck corn crop or, in fact, any other kind of a corn crop, is in a silo.

Tobacco is the shortest crop in years, and men well informed as to conditions say that it would not surprise them to see good average crops sell at 40 cents per pound in January next, but crops in quality up to an average of 1912 will be scarce.

Three small crops on the farm do not seem to know that we have had any dry weather. These crops are sweet potatoes, tomatoes and soy beans. I planted one-fifth of an acre of soy beans and wish that I had planted five acres, as there is not a yellow leaf on them. They are about two and a half feet high and just coming into bloom. There are 1000 plants of sweet potatoes in three long ridges, not a weed in them and the potatoes almost ready for use.

The fruits and vegetables at fairs are a small show, and the judge has an easier time than usual, although at one small fair in the Ohio Valley this week I found some good stuff—as usual, mostly grown by one man.

To Friend Hoyt's query about varieties of strawberries, he had best consult some of the growers about Koshkonong and Thayer—right at home. With plenty of rain during the fall months, it is possible to set strawberries in August and make a good many berries the next spring, but I want to say that it takes plenty of rain and an expert planter and cultivator to do it.

I want everybody to remember what is being said about the value of milkweed as a table plant. This is the common milkweed of the fields, that has a pod filled with silk just now, and had the great heads of magenta-colored blossoms in July. The young shoots in April, May and June are said to be equal to asparagus in flavor, and this is said by no less an authority than Dr. J. C. Whitten, professor of horticulture at Columbia, Mo.

We have three or four varieties here of this plant. The one used for food is known to botanists as *Asclepias Cornutus*, having a straight stem, two to three and a half feet high, and

leaves extending out flat from the stem. *A. Tuberosa* has brilliant scarlet blossoms, and *A. Incarnata* brick-red blossoms, and *A. Incarnata* brick-growing rather more sprawling than straight, but you can get your school teacher to identify the plant for you if you cannot do it from this.

THREE QUESTIONS.

By C. C. D. Lyon.

I have three letters, all requesting mail answers, and this has been done, although it is not strictly in my line.

The questions are of such general interest that I will make an article of them for the RURAL WORLD. The first is from A. B. Lose, of Lee's Summit, Mo., who writes: "I note that you are not a strong admirer of rye as a farm crop when compared with wheat, and neither am I, but we are having some damage by Hessian fly, and I have concluded to sow fifty acres of rye this fall, so I ask you to tell me whether I can use any kind of fertilizer to stiffen the straw, for rye with us lodges much worse than wheat does."

Answer: If you will add 25 to 30 pounds of muriate of potash to each 125-pound bag of 14 to 16 per cent acid phosphate, using the mixture at the rate of anywhere from 100 to 150 pounds per acre in the drill, the tendency of the rye to lodge will be greatly lessened and in many cases entirely overcome. This from actual experience.

No. 2 is from Richardson County, Nebraska, and the writer requests that his name be withheld. He says, "Our Experiment Station tells us that commercial fertilizers do not pay in Nebraska, yet I have used them to a limited extent and have always had good results. I used some 2-8-2 on corn this year, also one bag of 2-7-6, and while of course I can tell nothing about what the increased yield will be, the present condition of the corn stands now, July 5, over the 2-8-2, 10 per cent better, and over the 2-7-6, 15 to 20 per cent better than on just as good land adjoining where none was used. I put in just as near 100 pounds per acre as possible. Now I am a small farmer—120 acres—and grow only about 16 to 20 acres of wheat per year, and I write to ask your opinion as to the advisability of using 100 pounds of fertilizer per acre on it, and which of the two brands to use for best results?"

Answer: In my opinion the use of 100 pounds of the 2-7-6 on your wheat will give you fully as marked an increase, both in vigor of growth and of grain harvest, as it now shows in your corn. The 2-8-2, while used to a large extent in many places, especially in the South, is not at all a well-balanced fertilizer for any crop.

The third is from a well-known livestock breeder of Illinois, who writes to ask me where he can buy acid phosphate for use on wheat, saying: "If you could see my land I think you would say that this is all I need."

Answer: After citing an address, I urge the querist to try acid phosphate alone on part of his wheat, in combination with both nitrogen and potash alone. Some years ago I was of the opinion that the acid rock made me as much grain as any other fertilizer, but I am now a heavy user of potash every season.

The towns are not the only harbingers of worthless dogs. The country has a big supply and they are equally as much of a nuisance and should be exterminated. Last week Mrs. Lee Cuddy, living southwest of town, lost 50 half-grown turkeys killed by dogs in wooded pastures and corn and wheat fields. Mrs. Cuddy found five turkeys, chewed and mangled, in one pile. Numbers of turkey raisers in the neighborhood are complaining of the disappearance of young turkeys and charge it to roaming dogs.—Chariton Courier.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

There is nothing that does more to check a back-to-the-soil stampede than a right dry summer.—Carthage Press.

Jim Andy Ford, the oldest horse buyer in the county, has shipped over 100,000 horses during the twenty-six years he has been in the business.—Maryville Tribune.

Some of the old folks predict a "hard winter." I guess so, for it has not rained enough around here this summer to sprout a goose egg.—Perry County Republican.

Many housekeepers are complaining of the dryness and hardness of the corn, cabbage and other of the few vegetables they are able to secure. The drouth has made itself felt at the average dining table.—La Grange Indicator.

The heat wave and drouth over this section continues, and is having a very serious effect on the corn crop. Unless soaking rains come at once the corn crop in this vicinity will be far below the normal. The hay crop is light, and a few farmers are baling their wheat straw for feed. Pastures are burned up.—Rhineland Record.

Saturday Mr. Charlie Hardin brought to this office two stalks of corn which were 12½ feet tall. Mr. Hardin has thirteen acres in the field where these stalks were found, and it will almost average with the above measurements, which goes to show that with a good rain some record-breaking yields may be heard of this fall.—Renick Enterprise.

L. H. Sharp tells us he saw two crops last week that he doesn't think the drouth has hurt in the least. One was a field of sugar cane and the other a crop of broom corn. Both crops are in Warren Township and Mr. Sharp says they are as fine as any he has ever seen. He saw them, too, after the hot winds of Thursday and Friday.—Palmyra Spectator.

Judge Pettigill says: "When some smooth guy almost has me believing his proposition will pay 700 per cent dividends, I began saying to myself, 'Belgian hare,' 'Belgian hare,' 'Belgian hare.' Repeating that magical term a half dozen times always cures me of a temporary insanity when talking with a 'blue sky' man. All who once had the Belgian hare fever will understand."—Chanute (Kan.) Tribune.

Bower Brothers have delivered at this market 1,843 bushels of wheat raised on their farm west of town. This is said to be the biggest wheat crop off of one farm that has come into La Grange from the territory west of town for many a day, and John T. Bower, Jr., in recognition of the accomplishment, has now styled himself the "king of the hill-billies" insofar as this cereal is concerned.—La Grange Indicator.

No enterprise, anywhere, has a liver bunch of managers than the Mexico Fair. These gentlemen are among our most substantial and progressive citizens and are conducting this enterprise not as a money-making proposition, but for the best interest of the city and the county. The fair is a splendid advertisement not only for our agricultural resources and our stock interests, but for the enterprise and hospitality of Mexico.—Ledger.

If you haven't a vessel out in the yard for the birds to drink from and bathe in, you are missing something. Within an hour's time Sunday afternoon two red birds, one brown thrush, a blue jay, five catbirds, a half dozen robins and a great number of sparrows visited one in our place. The pleasure of watching them more than paid for the slight trouble of supplying the water, and they got away with an army of bugs to boot.—West Plains Journal.

Floyd Tuggle, one of Daviess County's most progressive farmers, last

week purchased of Hart, Parr & Co., an all-steel gas tractor, "the modern farm horse," the first in Daviess County, for use on his farm and the roads. It can be used for plowing, pulling stumps, or in fact, for anything on the farm that requires power to pull it, and is a great road machine. The tractor is a 40-brake horse power and a 27-draw bar horse power.—Gallatin North Missourian.

We are told that there was a man at the rededication of Fairview Church, near Olney, who was at the dedication of the same church 55 years ago. He says that 55 years ago there were two buggies, three spring wagons and the balance were ox teams, farm wagons and horsebackers. At the rededication recently, there were nine automobiles, one horsebacker, and the balance of the conveyances were buggies, surreys and spring wagons; no farm wagons on the ground.—Bellflower News.

I. F. Adcock brought to the Missourian yesterday a humming bird's nest which is a wonderful piece of handiwork of the humming bird and something rarely seen. The nest is the size of a walnut, made of cotton compactly woven in egg shape and covered entirely with green moss gathered by the busy bird. Mr. Adcock discovered the nest on the end of a tree limb in the woods and let it remain until the two eggs, the size of a garden pea, hatched, then he cut the limb and secured the nest, which is worth preserving and studying as a wonderful ornithological specimen.—Portageville Missourian.

Macon County again forges to the front with the first rural high school in North Missouri. Located in Jackson Township, in the midst of a fertile farming area, has been organized the Jackson Rural High School. The school will start this year with only one class, the freshman, which will have 16 members. Arrangements are being made whereby the school will be accredited with the Missouri University and the course that will be followed will be that prescribed by that institution. A course in agriculture will be given and a laboratory and experimental farm for the same are to be maintained.—Macon Times-Democrat.

The harvesting and moving of the great peach crop in the famous Brandsville-Koshkonong district is now on. The Frisco Railroad, which is doing everything in its power to prevent any loss to the growers by delay in transportation, for some time has been assembling refrigerator cars for use in hastening the luscious fruit to the waiting markets, and sidings for more than 100 miles from the peach center were used to hold the cars ready for the shippers, several cars being on the tracks at Mansfield. During the height of the harvest shipments are so heavy that several trains daily are required to handle the output from the Brandsville and Koshkonong orchards.—Mansfield Mirror.

It is probable that when all facts are considered it will be found that where some corn is raised this year without rain, it will be found on land that has not been continually in grain for many years, and has plenty of vegetable matter in it, from clover, cow peas or turned-in grass sod. Some corn land has had rotation with the most important part of the rotation left out—cow peas, clover, etc., to restore the humus. Good corn land which has been in grain for years may produce a good crop a wet year, which deceives the owner into believing it is as good as it ever was, and he continues to plant grain. But the drouth—the day of wrath cometh, and heavy loss, if not distress also. It is a great pity that the lesson must be learned at so dear a cost.—Benton County Enterprise.

Home Circle

TODAY.

I care not what the future holds
For me alone. I only know
In summer heats and winter colds
I'll do my best as on I go,
I'll face the future with a smile,
Content to meet what'er may be;
And say to all I meet the while,
Today is good enough for me.

I may not win a golden store,
Nor e'er achieve undying fame;
But I, at least, can strive the more
To squarely play life's little game.
I may not build a future great
Nor win renown upon the way;
But I, at least, can scoff at fate,
For I am master of today.

Not time, not fate, nor circumstance
Can crush the hopes that in me lie;
The storms that rage, the lightning's
glance,

But clear the atmosphere and sky.
I fear no future, for I know
Whate'er betide along life's way,
For me the flowers bloom and blow,
And I am master of today.

Come good, come ill, I will not yield
To sullen frown nor adverse grasp;
With utmost strength I'll stand and
wield

The weapons that my hands may
clasp.

I'll waste no time in idle thought
Of what the future hides away;
As given me, so have I wrought,
And I am master of today.

—Unidentified.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
SHALL WOMEN VOTE?

By E. N. Hendrix, Farm Student and
Information Seeker.

I read an article in the RURAL WORLD from Friend Lyon, subject, "Shall Women Vote?" Friend Lyon says that he would restrict the right to the ballot instead of extending it. I would agree with him on the restricting part of it if the law would cut out the men who can be bought with a dram glass of whiskey by the money power. When Friend Lyon said two friends asked him to express his opinion in regard to this matter. He writes, "So I may as well get into trouble and out of it as quickly as possible." Just then his conscience was condemning him. A person always feels bad when they know they are going to do wrong. In finishing up his letter he writes: "Now I expect to be scalped." This is proof that his conscience was stinging him. Yes, if the law will cut out the men who can be bought with a drink of whiskey and put in their place the intelligent women I will agree with Friend Lyon on the restriction of the ballot instead of extending it. According to Friend Lyon's figures there are more city women in favor of woman suffrage than are those in the country. Why? Because the city women see more drunkenness and know of more crime caused by the whiskey and gambling element. Who is doing more for the temperance cause than the praying Christian women?

Some men will say that the women are not intelligent enough to vote. I presume these men think them intelligent enough to stay at home and take care of the dear boys and girls while they go and cast their votes for some whiskey or cigarette man, then come home at the dead hour of night and abuse his dear wife and children? Talk about a woman's intelligence!

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One of our most successful farmers of this section had a cocoanut expert to examine his cocoanut. When he got through he remarked that if he had any business to turn it over to his wife. I presume the expert knew his patient was a married man by the number of knots on his cocoanut. This man was loafing in town at the time he had his cocoanut examined, and his wife was at home, managing the farm. This woman is the one who made this farm prosper. She took care of the farm and the man. I know of a number of women who are taking care of all the farm business and their children and husbands, too, and I know of widows who are running a successful farm business. A woman who can take care of a farm business and her children and husband, is competent of helping to take care of our government. God first made man, and He made him of the dust of the ground. Dust is light and is easily tossed hither and thither by the wind. That is the reason why man is so easily tossed about by the storms of temptation. He is made of the dust, and the Lord God said: "It is not good that the man should be alone. I will make him a helpmeet." God is wise and He knew that man was not competent of taking care of himself and his business, and God caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam and he slept, and He took one of his ribs and closed up the flesh instead thereof.

God is wise and He knows man is contrary and stubborn, so that is why he had to put Adam to sleep to take his rib, and the rib which the Lord God had taken from man made He a woman, and brought her unto the man. This is why woman is more firm than man, and has a stronger mind. Because she is made of firmer and stronger material, and Adam said, "this is now bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh." Well, if man and woman are one flesh, woman should be on an equality with man; so if man has a right to vote, woman should have a right to vote also. Woman has great influence over man; woman influenced Adam, the first man created. With her influence and a right to vote, she could do wonders. The woman is doing more today in the way of doing away with the saloon and other hellish dens than the men are. The All-wise God knew just what he was doing when he made woman to help man. He knew that man didn't have sense enough to take care of himself. Why are not more women in favor of woman's suffrage?

It is just simply because their drunken, wicked husbands make slaves of them. The wives of such husbands are not allowed any privileges at home. They are afraid to speak their sentiments, prefer keeping silent instead of being cursed by a wicked husband. Some men are schemers. They know if wife votes she will vote some of husband's privileges away from him. HOME is God's first and holiest school. Who is principal of this school? My answer is, mother. At this home school the children get their first lessons. A principal of a school is supposed to be in his school every day. If he would be absent from school half of his time, downtown, drinking and gambling, do you believe that school would be a success? Do you believe that kind of a man would be a competent principal? If husband is willing to trust that praying Christian wife and mother at home to teach the boys, should he not be willing for her to vote laws to protect those dear boys? Some men are schemers. They know if wife votes that she would vote for men who would make laws that would do away with the cigarette, saloon and other things that are a curse to our American people.

Friend Lyon says that he knows of hundreds of our most prominent men in all walks of life who do not advo-

cate woman suffrage, but never give reasons for their not being advocates. Some of our so-called most prominent men are cigarette, whiskey and Sunday baseball advocates. I know of so-called prominent men of this section who drink and swear and attend Sunday baseball games while their praying Christian wives, mothers, sisters and daughters are at Sunday school and church, working and praying for their dear boys and girls, fathers, husbands and brothers, who, some time in the future, will have to run all of our future business—government and all. The praying women are working to make the present better than the past, and the future better than the present. Of course, there are prominent men who are good men. Some people call men prominent who are wealthy. So far as finances are concerned, a good poor man is more prominent, in my estimation, than a mean rich man.

I have a history of the sinking Titanic. It gives the pictures of so-called prominent millionaires and boasts of their heroism, but don't give pictures and much account of the poor class. I would be a hero, too, if I knew I would be shot if I would attempt to leave the sinking Titanic and board a life boat. I know the sinking of the Titanic was a very sad calamity, and I am in sincere sympathy with all who had so great misfortune, but the poor sailor boys deserve as much praise as do the millionaires. Our navy officers, who are protected by the great steel battleships, powerful guns and hundreds of brave soldiers, and backed by the government, don't deserve as much praise for winning a victory as do the praying Christian women for delivering a dear boy or girl from the cigarette and whiskey habit and other bad habits who had no backing, but were surrounded by all kinds of persecutions.

P. S.—I am expecting to be scalped, too, but not by the same class that Friend Lyon is expecting to scalp him. If any person desires to get me riled up they can easily do so by trying to deprive the good women of their rights and privileges. My mother and sister were women, and my wife and daughter are women.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
A CHAT WITH AN ENGLISHMAN.

By Claire V. D'Oench.

A few weeks ago I became acquainted with an English gentleman who had just come across the big pond on the steamer Olympic. Naturally for me it was to ask about the ladies, Pankhurst & Co. To my surprise the gentleman was in favor of all they did in their destroying enterprise. He said: "They have been patient long enough, and tried to gain their point with arguments and every ladylike means, and in return were treated like foolish children. They were given promises which were never kept; they were ridiculed until they decided to become militant. They will continue to destroy and to starve like martyrs for their cause."

"Of course," he added, "it is regrettable that they must go to such extremes that seem unladylike to those who don't know the inner workings of the matter. They are determined to keep up the fight to the bitter end. The upper classes are at the head of the movement; they know what they want and what they are entitled to. They have brains and intellect, and know their cause is a just one, and regret that they are driven to acts of violence. They merely want to show that they can do more than be a society butterfly, and if destruction continues it is because they can't get the hearing they desire or the vote they should have."

I told him how the women of America construed the actions of their English sisters, and deplored them as detrimental to the cause. I told him

that the women here sent flowers to those in authority and gave smiles to those from whom they expected to receive their rights by right of justice to the American woman, who surely knows what she wants and why she wants it, and how to get it.

The English gentleman also told me that they do not chew gum over in England, that nobody rushes across the streets to evade being run over, that a big Bobby helped "Highness Woman" over, and would even stop traffic to help her across if need be. He said in London the streets are too narrow for street cars. They do not run through the business part of town. Cabs and busses, autos and taxis are lined up on either side of the streets, and for a few "pence" one can ride quite a distance.

This gentleman is doing the United States, and being very much impressed thereof in general, he said the construction of the aerial bridge here puzzled him, and remarked: "The Americans are so shrewd and know why they do things just as they are done, and surely have their good reasons for so doing them."

Reporters try to catch him, the Mr. Englishman, to hear all about the suffrage question from first hand. As I had the pleasure to see him daily for one whole week I had a chance to gather what I am now sending to the RURAL WORLD for all those who are interested. Very sincerely yours, Duluth, Minn.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT
SAN FRANCISCO.

By Mrs. Mary L. Monroe Carter.
Glad, indeed, was I to read a letter in good old RURAL WORLD from the pen of two of our circle's, dear Idyll and Ina May. Wish they could enjoy the delightful climate of San Francisco during the summer months, for well do I remember the oppressive, weakening heat of St. Louis and the Middle West. It is always cool here except during the middle of the day when out in the sun; even then the breezes from off the bay and ocean feel quite cool to a newcomer. I always wear a wrap when going out, and seldom go out in the evening without my furs. Although this is a land of sunshine eight or nine months of the year, and bloom of roses and flowers the whole year through, we always feel the need of wraps and warm clothing. So it may be wise to remember this when packing your grip to visit the Portola here October 23 to 25 next, or the World's Fair in 1915. Last week I visited my brother and family at El Granada, on Half Moon Bay, a few miles south of the city, and had a thrilling, delightful ride on the ocean shore railroad. The track is laid around the side of the mountains overlooking the grand old Pacific, whose waters lash and foam against the almost perpendicular rocky banks 200 and 300 feet below. We could see the engine puffing away occasionally as we rounded curve after curve, then out over a precipice that was thrilling; then through a tunnel and put into the open, where beautiful beaches, with summer resorts, were thickly dotted along the bay. Perhaps some of you remember the description I gave in rhyme of my three grandchildren a few years ago, when I wrote that

Xina was ever light-hearted and free,
As summer air or a bird was she,
The rippling tones of her laughter filled
The whole house, until our hearts were thrilled
With the joy of her laughter and song,
When their notes trilled and echoed along.

We only hear them occasionally now, for we had a pretty home wedding here a few weeks ago, and she has gone a few blocks away to make

the man of her choice happy in a pretty home nest of their own. Being an only daughter, you may imagine how she is missed in the family circle.

I presume many of you are anxious to hear what progress has been made on the exposition grounds for the big fair to be held here in 1915, and according to promise I will tell you to the best of my ability. When San Francisco officially contributed her part toward the success of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, the city and county treasurer paid into the hands of the comptroller for the exposition company the first installment on the \$1,000,000 bond issue voted by the city on May 6, 1912, for the cause of the big celebration. The money amounted to \$533,599, and was in gold. Immediately upon its receipt the comptroller placed the money on a truck and personally supervised its journey to the Bank of California, where it was deposited in the name of the exposition company. The money was contained in 27 sacks, each sack containing \$20,000. On March 1, 1913, the city made the remaining payment to the exposition company. Thirty-four states in the Union have taken legislative action and accepted the invitation to participate in the 1915 exposition, and 24 have dedicated their sites, and 16 have appropriated \$2,515,000. Twenty-seven foreign nations have officially accepted the invitation of the President of the United States to participate in the 1915 International Exposition. These acceptances embrace every country in the western hemisphere except Paraguay, Columbia and Venezuela. Four immense warehouses are being constructed near the ferry slips at the exposition grounds, and these will hold the exhibits that are to be shipped here for exposition purposes. The north facade of Machinery Palace of the P. P. I. Exposition is being covered with wire and lathes, and in the next few days will be clothed with slabs of travertine stone. In order to complete the Palace of Machinery within the time called for by the contract, 283,000 feet of lumber will have to be put in place each week. At this stage of construction of Machinery Hall, 400 tons of steel have been used in the form of bolts, bars and structural shapes. The heaviest column will weigh 28 tons, the heaviest truss 10 tons; the total length of the building about 1,000 feet, the width approximately 400 feet. Three north and south peaks will be 134 feet high and 120 in the clear. At present there are 418 men employed on Machinery Hall. This number is composed of 203 carpenters, 165 laborers, 35 steel and iron workers, 8 pile drivers and 4 locomotive drivers. Nearly 100 moulders and modelers are busily engaged preparing cornices, which are to ornament the Palace of Machinery.

The northern facade of this immense building is being decorated while the workmen are erecting the arched trusses of the southern end of the building. The Esplanade, extending three-quarters of a mile from the ferry slips to the California Building, has been laid out. Grass is now growing on the rich soil brought from the Sacramento district.

Among the exhibits which will be made in the Department of Horticulture of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition will be the most magnificent display of orchids ever brought together. This will be a complete collection of all the varieties found in the Philippines. There will be between 400 and 500 varieties, botanically classified especially for the information of the collector, but arranged so that their beauty will be enjoyed by all visitors.

There will also be a comprehensive

exhibit of the remarkable results in the improvement of fruit varieties by Luther Burbank and Albert Etter, and the unique results of Carl Purdy's domestication of the wild flora. Holland will be here with a very fine exhibit of her bulbs and ornamentals; Hawaii will show magnificent collections of over 200 varieties of hibiscus and tree ferns, and the trophy cup of the value of \$1,000 offered by the exposition to the creator of the finest un-named rose, to originators all over the world. France and Ireland will be represented by large contributions. The most recent of the attractive exhibits to be promised is a display of dahlias, now being prepared by a San Francisco grower. It is intended that this display shall be in flower all through the period of the exposition. San Francisco and the vicinity are noted the world over for the facility provided in the culture of dahlias, and the local grower is making a determined effort to present an example of the local specialty that will astound the world.

One of America's scenic wonders to be represented in miniature is the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in all its grandeur and color, as seen from the platform of an observation car, will be one of the wonders in the concession grounds at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, for the Santa Fe Railroad Company has been granted the right of the concession by the exposition company. It is the idea of the railroad company to make the affair of high educational value rather than one to amuse only, and to this end the railroad company will expend money without stint. W. F. Sesser, manager of the Santa Fe exhibits and who will have charge of the \$300,000 reproduction of the Grand Canyon, together with Walter W. Burridge, one of America's greatest painters, a full equipment of guides and helpers, and Capt. John Hance, the hermit of the canyon, have made studies of ten of the principal points of the canyon that will embrace in the exhibit the most grand and magnificent portions of the canyon. They are gathering rocks, trees, cactus and shrubbery of all kinds from the rim of the canyon, which they will use in constructing the facsimile rim of the Grand Canyon exhibit. They will build a portion of Hermit trail, showing a trail party in motion, actual figures being constructed in correct position to accomplish this effect. In one section they will produce a storm in the canyon; will also, in another section, have the effect of moonlight and sunset, with beautiful El Tovar Hotel illuminated at night on the rim.

A motor electric train will take the visitors through the canyon and guides will deliver running lectures on the points of interest. Indian villages are to be installed, tribes to be represented being members of Pueblo, San Domingo, Navajo, Zuni and Hopi. The Indian feature of the concession will be in the hands of the Fred Harvey company. The Pueblo Indians, noted for their work as silversmiths, will be seen engaged in this craft. The Navajos will weave their blankets, so much prized by tourists, and the San Domingo Indians will give an exhibit of pottery work.

The illuminations of the canyon will receive the same attention which is given the lighting of the exposition at night, so that all the colors of the canyon will be seen in their native shades. In its originality the Panama-Pacific International Exposition will surpass any instructive exposition in the history of the world. It will include the representation of every land on earth. The exposition is to open Feb. 20, 1915, and positive orders are that all exhibit palaces



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Hyatt's, 417 North Broadway

ST. LOUIS, MO.

shall be complete and ready for occupancy June 24, 1914. Contracts are let on that basis. It is to be the exposition that will be ready. More anon.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR?

By Aunt Samantha.

It is well for us to pause long enough to ask ourselves this question: "Who is my neighbor?" Not always the one who lives next door as one would naturally suppose. Webster gives many definitions, but I like this one best: "One entitled to or exhibiting neighborly kindness; one of the human race; a fellow being." Our Bible teaches us that we should know no stranger, but consider everyone our neighbor. In Luke, 10 and 36, you will find these words: "Which now of these three thinkest thou was neighbor to him?" You are all familiar with that story. How the good Samaritan bound up his wounds and helped him to the inn (or hotel, as we call it), paying the landlord to take care of him until he was able to resume his journey. This, my friends, shows the true neighborly spirit, the spirit of Christ, who said: "Even as we did it unto the least of these, ye did it unto me." A good neighbor means a good friend, and to have a good friend one must show themselves friendly. The tongue is little, but oh, how strong! Only at most three inches long. But bitter and sharp are some words it said, that sting and burn till the heart is dead. If friends and neighbors keep a close watch over this unruly member, how much more harmony and happiness would exist in most neighborhoods. But Madam Rumor and Miss Gossip always have a budget of news to scatter broadcast among the neighbors, and oftentimes it is not of an elevating character, but rather the reverse. Oh, how careful we should be in repeating anything these parties say, for many times we discover (much to our regret) that we have told the wrong thing, and there is no truth in the report we have repeated. We are too apt to look for faults rather than virtues in people, and many times we condemn folks for things they never done. So much for listening to false reports of people we know nothing about. Instead of finding fault with our neighbor we should have charity for his shortcomings, for we are all faulty. "There is none perfect, no, not one." But we who are Christians should be filled with the Christ spirit and be charitable one with another. "God is love," and He

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Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.



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says "Little children love one another," and "Love thy neighbor as thyself." Love is the fulfilling of the law. We should cultivate the good we see in our neighbor, "be to his virtues ever kind, and to his faults a little blind." Charity to one and all is a virtue we should show, and words of live and kindness on all neighbors should bestow. Charity means love in its broadest sense, and "the love of God is broader than the measure of man's mind," and the heart of the Eternal is most wondrously kind.

Then let us love our neighbor as God said we should, and try in every way we can to help him to be good. And God will smile upon us if we seek to do our best. Trusting in His love and kindness, we know He will do the rest.

This is August 11th and I can say with a glad heart I believe the drouth is broken. We have just had a gloriously good rain, therefore everyone is rejoicing this morning and happy to receive such a blessing from the Heavenly Father who sends His rain upon the just and the unjust. If only the just received the blessing I am afraid there would be a much greater drouth than we have had, therefore let us all be glad and thankful for God's mercy to us.

LaBelle, Mo.

Horseman

Streator, September 8 to 12, will be the scene of the North Illinois Fair. John R. Knox, manager of speed, has prepared an interesting racing program.

The Edwards County Fair will be at Albion, Ill., September 16 to 19. The sum of \$25 will be given the trotter lowering the track record, and the same amount to the pacer.

Egypt's Big Fair will be held at Murphysboro, Ill., September 2 to 5. Entries to the trotting and pacing races close on September 2 at 8 p. m., except Tuesday's races, which close at 11 a. m.

Tuesday entries close to the races at Knoxville, Ill., August 26 to 29, with Dr. W. A. Spenny, secretary. This association is a member of the Mississippi Short Ship Circuit following Lewistown and preceding Bushnell.

The Valentine, Neb., Association offers \$400 purses for the free-for-all trot, the free-for-all pace and the 2:27 trot, for the meeting September 16 to 19. Entries close on September 15 with W. E. Haley, secretary. There will also be several running races.

L. E. CLEMENT'S WEEKLY LETTER

Editor RURAL WORLD: Although King Hill Stock Farm, St. Joseph, Mo., has lost by death, Carpet, dam of General Watts. Still Missouri is interested in General Watts, while he continues to be one of the most successful of young sires. Still more are they interested in Peter the Great, now by considerable the most successful sire of 2:10 trotters ever foaled. General Watts at the close of 1912 had sixteen trotters and no pacers to his credit. Peter the Great had 94 trotters and 4 pacers. Since the beginning of the 1913 racing season Peter the Great has not only passed the century mark, but has added four to his 2:10 list, making seventeen 2:10 and better trotters and two 2:10 and better pacers. No other horse has in three seasons added each season four to his 2:10 list. In 1910, 1911 and 1913, Peter the Great did this. Jay McGregor added four trotters in 1912, and in my opinion was the greatest sire we have ever let go abroad. McKinney has twenty-four 2:10 and better performers—fourteen of them trotters and ten pacers. The chances now are that by the time Peter the Great is the age that McKinney is now, he will have more than twice as many, and a preponderance of them will be trotters.

Dan Patch, very nearly the same age, is only credited with twelve 2:10 and better pacers, and only about half as many in the lists of standard performers. No one will claim the horse at the "three feeds for a cent" farm has not been given as good an opportunity in the stud as Peter the Great or any other horse. Peter the Great, in addition to being the greatest sire of 2:10 trotters, is the only one that has ever put two in the 2:10 trotting list before they were three years of age. If I am right, Moko and Peter the Great are the only sires of three that have trotted in 2:10 or better in their three-year-old forms.

Missouri is interested because she now owns not only Capt. Aubrey, 2:07½, the fastest son, by the records, now owned in this country, but he has the same record as his sire, and like him, he is siring practically all trotters, having three trotters, making him the leading sire of trotters among all his sons. Peter Red has two trotters in the list, and

before his sale left quite a number of colts in Missouri. Another of his best bred sons is owned by Jim Sparks at Marshall, Mo. While not yet a sire he is sure to be, and Missouri is interested because the first stud duty of his dam's sire was on the M. Beamer farm in Missouri, and his fastest son was developed jointly by two Missouri farmers, John R. Gentry of Hughesville, Mo. (that topped the market on baby beef for the black daddies, and again in 1913 with cattle bred by his brother Nick at Sedalia), and the well-known driver, Jim Ramey probably now at Mayville, Mo.

It will be remembered that King Hill Stock Farm, St. Joseph, Mo., has a son of Peter the Great, out of Carpet, dam of General Watts, the first entire three-year-old to trot in 2:06½, and only equaled by Baldy McGregor, now owned in Austria. It will be remembered that in one of my last letters I stated if a horse or colt showed up well, the buyer would "find himself." Mason Mathews, by Moko, took a four-year-old record of 2:16½, which he has reduced in 1913 to 2:13½. The Austrians were on hand and paid \$6,000 for him to take to Austria. They might have told his worth from now until Christmas, and it would be hard to drum out a buyer at half the money received. You can't fool a buyer if he has a good pair of eyes and a good watch.

It will be remembered that I said Mr. Jones paid \$5,000 for the blind colt Etawah, and since that the colt has won all his starts; one race paid Mr. Jones \$7,500, he says, the largest amount he ever won. The blind colt has already doubled his owner's investment, and has two chances left that it seems morally certain he will win.

Peter the Great now has two two-year-olds in the 2:10 list, and in his record mile of 2:09 it was his half sister that forced Peter Volo to his record.

Lady Wanetha (1), 2:23½, will more than likely be the third two-year-old by her sire to enter the 2:10 list. It would look now as if even she was a cheap mare, when she topped the sale of yearlings, at four figures. Missouri ought to be proud that she has the best in sight, of this wonderful family of colt trotters.

If your readers have had a Missouri bred colt up against Sure Mike, by Peter W., they have sure been in hard luck, for he has a way of topping all the summaries wherever he starts. His sire, Peter W., 2:08, is one of the new additions to the list of sires in 1913.

BIG DEMAND FOR PERCHERONS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: A review of trade conditions in Percherons for the six months ending April 30, 1913, has just been completed by the Percheron Society of America.

Percheron breeders have cause for congratulation in the excellent trade enjoyed for good Percherons this season. Between November 1st, 1912, and April 30, 1913, 4130 transfers of animals sold during these six months were given and have been cleared through the office. This does not represent all the sales made; for some purchasers have neglected to file their transfers promptly. 2522 of the above transfers were to men not yet members of the Society, beginners in Percheron breeding, who are for the most part substantial farmers.

These cold facts regarding the broadening trade for Percherons, indicate increasing scope of stability in the demand for Percherons, particularly those of high character. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

During the six months just mention-

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ed a total of 3,974 animals were recorded in the Percheron Society. They were as follows:

American bred stallions.....	1249
American bred mares.....	1666
Imported stallions.....	602
Imported mares.....	457

The trade with Canada has been good. 134 head were sold to the Dominion during the time just mentioned, and most of these have been American bred horses. Our northern buyers have taken a decidedly better class of horses this season than ever before.

The membership of the Society has continued its steady growth. A new list of members, just published, brings the membership down to June 1st, 1913, giving the Society a total of 5015 individual members on that date. I am sending you under separate cover a copy of this list of members and believe that you will find it of value to yourselves and of sufficient interest to your readers to justify a special review of same, showing the distribution of Percheron breeders throughout the United States. The membership has almost doubled within the past three years.

Classifications relative to the International Exposition are enclosed. The classification for Percherons is the best ever offered at this show, and breeders throughout the country generally are urged to fit any available geldings for this great show, for there is every reason to believe that the decision of the International and other parties interested, to provide such a comprehensive classification for geldings will be extremely beneficial to draft horse interests in general, by illustrating in concrete form what can be accomplished through the use of pure bred sires in producing the type of geldings for which market men will pay high prices.

WAYNE DINSMORE,
Secretary.

MEXICO, MO., FAIR.

The Mexico Fair was largely attended. The main feature was the Horse Show, which was great. There was a class of saddlers as fine as was ever assembled and the harness classes were the best. But the extreme heat and dry weather that prevailed made racing only fair. Horses cannot go under such a burning sun. Horses that start will not be of value for the remainder of the season, and many not fit to race again. No pastures and water scarce for stock.

W. H. MCINTYRE.

A WORLD'S RECORD.

A world's record for three heats in a trotting race was established at the close of the Grand Circuit meet at the State Fair track, when F. G. Jones of Memphis drove Dudie Archdale to victory in the free-for-all, with Anvil, Geers up, contesting every inch of the way. The time for the three heats was 2:04½, 2:04½, 2:04½. Anvil won the first heat and Dudie Archdale the next two. The former record was made in Syracuse two years ago, when Billy Burk defeated Spanish Queen in 2:04½, 2:04½, 2:04½. Spanish Queen winning the first heat. Margot Hal, winner of the Board of Commerce Stake on the opening day, captured

SPEED PROGRAM.

St. Louis County Fair, Sept. 19-20-21,
\$3,000 in Purses.

TROTTING	
No. 1. 2:40 Trot	Purse \$250.00
No. 2. 2:20 Trot	Purse 250.00
No. 3. 2:28 Trot	Purse 250.00
No. 4. 2:16 Trot	Purse 250.00
No. 5. 4:00 County Trot	Purse 100.00
No. 6. 3-year-old and under Trot	Purse 250.00

PACING	
No. 7. 2:35 Pace	Purse \$250.00
No. 8. 2:16 Pace	Purse 250.00
No. 9. 2:25 Pace	Purse 250.00
No. 10. 2:20 Pace	Purse 250.00
No. 11. 2:12 Pace	Purse 250.00
No. 12. 3-year-old and under Pace	Purse 250.00

Entries in purse races close Tuesday, September 2, 11 o'clock p. m. Records this day no bar.

Entrance fee 5 per cent, and 5 per cent additional will be deducted from all winners. American Trotting Association rules to govern, of which we are a member.

Races conducted under the old racing system. Money in harness races divided 50, 25, 15 and 10. All harness races, mile heats, 3 in 5, except 3-year-olds, 2 in 3.

The right is reserved to declare off any race on account of weather or to postpone a race from one day to the others, and to change orders of program, as the management sees fit. Horses called at 1:30 p. m. and start at 2 p. m.

In county races owners must have been bona fide residents of St. Louis County since January 1, 1913, and horses owned in St. Louis County at least 60 days before the Fair. Ship to Colman Station, Missouri Pacific, within two blocks of Fair Grounds.

Mail all entries to HENRY HEINEMANN, Supt. of Races, Chesterfield, Mo.

the 2:15 pace, and Lillian Arnold won the 2:12 trot. There was the keenest sort of rivalry between Geers and Jones in the free-for-all. Jones owns both Anvil and Dudie Archdale, and friends of the two drivers had engaged in a week-long controversy as to which would land the prize. Jones sent the Archdale mare away in front in each heat and in the last two kept her in that position all the way around. In the first one, however, Geers made a beautiful drive in the stretch and won out by a neck. Cascade never was a real contender.

CUBA BUYING ARMY HORSES.

Dr. L. A. Beltran, V. S., and Capt. Villa of the Cuban army, who have been at the National Hotel, East St. Louis, buying horses for the Cuban government, last night departed for Fort Worth, Tex., where they will look at mules and horses. They expect to return shortly and purchase the remainder of an order, including 440 horses and 64 mules.

The order is being filled by Harper Bros., 84 St. Clair avenue, East St. Louis, and it is understood that the original order for 504 animals is to be followed by one twice as large.

The horses are to be used as remounts for the Rural Guards, the standing army of Cuba, and are of a larger type than the Cubans generally buy. The specifications call for horses from 15.1 to 15.3 hands high and the inspection is quite as rigid as that made by buyers for the United States army.

Many of the horses offered are rejected on sight and others are turned back after a more detailed inspection. The buying is said by men interested in such contracts to indicate that the Cubans wish to mount their army on better animals than the under-sized pacing ponies ordinarily seen in that country.

Specifications Strict.

The number of mules ordered, sixty-four, indicates that a regular pack train is to be equipped, fifty pack animals and fourteen for saddle use. Pack trains are a necessity in Cuba, where railroads are few, and roads

on which a wagon can travel are scarce.

The Cubans have bought several large orders of horses in East St. Louis, but never before have made such strict specifications as to size, soundness and quality. Harper Bros. yesterday declined to quote figures on what they are paying for these horses or the contract price, but it is certain the price is higher than ever before.

MY MAJOR DARE WINNER OF STAKE.

Over ten thousand people attended the Mexico Fair to witness the Mexico Commercial Club's \$1,500 guaranteed saddle stake. My Major Dare, recently sold to Miss Loula Long of Kansas City by Col. Paul Brown of St. Louis for \$10,000, won first favors with John Hook of Paris up. Princess Eugenia, Ed Moore up, finished second. Gingerbread Man, owned by Col. Paul Brown, of St. Louis, was third, and Maurine Fisher fourth. The other horses showing were: Kymokana, Intelligencer, Queen of Denmark and Miss Cliff. W. J. Myers, of Marion, O., judged the stake.

FEEDING WORK MULES.

Mr. Heury Judah, who lives in the southwestern part of Leavenworth County, operates a farm of something over 1,400 acres, which is about equally divided between crops and pasture. Naturally, the work on this place requires a great amount of power, and Mr. Judah prefers mule power. He keeps twenty-four of these animals at work most of the time. A great many men must also be employed, and every means of making the labor of men and animals efficient is carefully studied.

The most striking of the labor saving devices noted by the writer was the ways in which the mules were fed. Mr. Judah is fattening steers and the man who hauls the hay and grain to them also fills the feed bunks in the mule lot with corn and cob meal and the racks with hay. When the men have finished their day's work they have but to remove the harness from their mules and turn them into this lot and their chores are done. Besides the feed mentioned the mules have access to water and blue grass pasture at will, and a lump of rock salt is kept in each feed bunk.

Mr. Judah states that he has never had a sick mule from this system of feeding, and though he has kept no cost accounts, is satisfied that the cost is no greater than the ordinary method of feeding. At noon the mules are placed in stalls and fed in the ordinary way, but the feed that they consume during the mid-day rest is very small. Attempts to feed horses in a similar manner have not been successful, due to the fact that horses will almost invariably over-eat. The splendid, vigorous appearance of Mr. Judah's mules testified to the excellence of the feeding system.—P. H. Ross, County Demonstration Agent.

Moreley, Mo., June 21, 1913.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.,
Enosburg Falls, Vt.
Dear Sirs: Last winter I had a horse with Bone Spavin. After using two boxes of your Blister and several bottles of your Spavin Cure he is completely well. It was a very bad case, and it is cured without any enlargement of joints. I cannot recommend Kendall's Spavin Cure too highly.

Yours truly,
ISAAC N. JOHNSON.

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THE HOPE OF THE NATION IS IN AGRICULTURE.

(Continued from First Page)

farmer because I do not like it. I like the hog business myself. And I say that part of it is the individual problem.

"Now, what is back of it all? We go over the farm and I try to help him out with his rotation. The next thing is to try to eliminate waste, and one big waste on the farm is the waste of the residue of those crops that have been raised, whether it is straw or manure, or the clovers. Save those. That is the first problem.

"Then we go into the next field. We go over field after field and test the soil; and I was exceedingly glad that Professor Christie called attention to the fact that the experiment stations had been doing their work; and they have, gentlemen. If it was not for the experiment stations in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Iowa, and these other states, what would we have to teach them? We would not have anything to teach. That is where we get our information, is from the colleges.

"The thirty-seven stations we have in this state tell me what to do in De Kalb County. When I see at Rockford, and this within the last five weeks, a tract of land there that has been under observation for seven years, that made 41 bushels of corn per acre last year, and then step over two rods and a half to where it made 80 bushels to the acre, where the one represents what is ordinarily done in practice and the other with good rotation, and where the things that limit the crops had been put back, and with the same labor and the same season, then I know; I do not guess about it. I know what is necessary there. I know what the farmer can do. He can put back onto his farm the residue of those crops, the cornstalks and the chaff; he can return those to the soil.

"We find that he needs certain things. We find that more nitrogen is needed, for example. That is the first thing. We need more clover, in other words, alfalfa, soy beans or cow peas. Soy beans is our crop. We are too far north for cow peas, but we do not grow much, except when clover fails. Clover is the principal legume that we have. We want to get more clover in the county.

"So we went to work and brought in 1,600 bushels of clover seed; not with the view of bucking the dealer, but to encourage the farmers to seed more clover. One-fourth of all our cultivated land must be in clover in order to keep up the nitrogen; we know that. And yet perhaps not one-tenth the clover is seeded that ought to be seeded. One dealer told me that after the season closed, he said he had sold five pounds of seed this last year where he had ever sold one before, in addition to that which we brought in; and a seedsman told us that we had brought in more than ever would be sold; that at the same price was \$20,000 worth of seed we had brought in, and we sold it at exactly what it cost, which will make a little over \$5,000 in that item alone. So the nitrogen is one problem.

"In order that clover can do its best, the soil must not be sour. With the test papers we go over the farm and point out which part of his field is sour and which needs limestone, where he can get it, and what it will cost.

"And we found out that much of our higher land needs phosphorus. This has also been pointed out. I have made this proposition to two or three who have objected: I have said, 'Mr. Farmer, I will enter into a contract with you, and I will furnish the limestone, the phosphate that is needed for this farm, for just half of the increase that it will produce; provided, however, that that half of the increase shall apply on the purchase of the

farm.' And I have never had a man accept that condition.

"We have special forms of soil problems, our peat soils and our alkaline soils. Those problems come up every day during the growing season. They are problems which no one man can meet. No one man is big enough to cover the whole realm of agriculture; so I try to confine myself pretty largely to the soil problem.

"I want to tell you about one or two more instances. I want to tell you what the silo and better farming has done in one instance in De Kalb County. That is not due to my efforts in one year's time, but I want to use a concrete illustration of what can be done. There is a farm between Sycamore and Genoa, Illinois. That farm has 140 acres of plow land. It is operated by a young man who used to teach science in West Virginia University. But he was a De Kalb County man, when he came back onto the home farm. That particular 140 acres of land was producing feed for two carloads of steers every year. That was about the average, and it had been doing that for years and years. When Mr. Park got active control of his father's land there he began to build up his soil and he put up some silos. He has 47 acres of alfalfa. He has two silos. He fed 40 head of steers for three months; he fed two carloads for three and a half months, and he fed 90 head of baby beef almost seven months. And the feed for that 170 head of cattle was produced on the same farm that seven years ago produced feed for two carloads.

That is absolute information that you gentlemen, any of you, can verify. It is simply putting brains back of labor."

Mr. Logan said: "At one of our meetings Professor Hopkins, who, as an authority, has been quoted from Washington today, by one of these representatives, gave us a talk on agriculture in Illinois. Regarding the corn crop he said—its average yield being thirty-five bushels—in answer to a question along the line of putting a representative to act along the line of this League's purpose into every county to show the farmer how to do best, he said there was no question in his mind that the yield of thirty-five bushels could readily, within a few years, be raised to seventy bushels.

"If you realize that the corn fields of Illinois are ten and a half million acres in extent, and you then multiply that by thirty-five, and that by fifty cents a bushel, you will have more than \$175,000,000 extra money with which the bankers, the manufacturers, the merchants and the citizens of the state will have to do. That tells its own story. Multiply that thirty-five years to come, will make his and our bushels if you can reasonably, with descendants proud. Add to the health the one hundred and six and a half of our outdoor country life wealth commensurate with effort and contentment and consider what that ment will radiate the land from our means, and you will then begin to see countryside that will prove infectious."

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For your cigars? Why not try a box of the famous LA INDUSTRIA, long filler, clear wrapper, union made, ten cent cigar, when you can get fifty for \$2.40. Less than you pay for the ordinary five cent smoke. Guaranteed as represented or money refunded. Goods sent C. O. D. Parcel Post prepaid. DEALERS: Write for special prices in one, two and five thousand lots.

R. O. KNUDSON, 3637 Shenandoah Ave. St. Louis, Mo.

ulation. As Representative Lever has stated, he now represents about 40 per cent in numbers, a decline of 50 per cent in that period. What is the matter? In the first place, his income is not sufficient, his comparative condition poor, his happiness incomplete. In recent years he has been given, through the government, the postal delivery system. He has been benefited by the interurban trolley system; that has been followed by the telephone, by the automobile, that has gone into the country and is forcing, almost against the will of the country, good roads upon itself, which will pay 200 per cent a year. Along then came the parcels post system. All of these things are things that were needful for the country, and the people have been willing to push them along.

"Now comes along this other thing. Some one has said—and it is credited to Mr. Brown of the New York Central Railroad—that this bill of Mr. Lever is the greatest bill that has been introduced in Congress since the close of the Civil War. I thought Mr. Hill said that, but the fact of the matter is that so many great and able men are rising in their places and are indorsing this plan from one end of the land to the other, it seems almost like spontaneity. But it does mean what I think and what I say, and glad I am to have been here and to have heard Representative Lever's well chosen words, the trained and worthy words upon this subject. I say that in my judgment this bill of his spells legislation that means history, and anyone who links himself with it and who interests himself for it, in a few own story. Multiply that thirty-five years to come, will make his and our bushels if you can reasonably, with descendants proud. Add to the health the one hundred and six and a half of our outdoor country life wealth commensurate with effort and contentment and consider what that ment will radiate the land from our means, and you will then begin to see countryside that will prove infectious."

"The farmer, in 1850, represented A four-time small ad at 1 cent a pretty nearly 90 per cent of our population is bound to bring returns. Try it.

FARMERS' EQUITY UNION

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

GREENVILLE, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Pres.—C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.
 Vice-Pres.—L. F. Hoffman, Mott, N. D.
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Official Paper—
 COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

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Our Slogan: "Farmers Must Be Co-operators"

WE MUST SHORTEN THE DISTANCE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: It is up to the farmers to shorten the distance between the farm and his market, between the farm and the consumer, and between the farm and the factory.

Good Roads.

In the commercial world distance has largely disappeared on both land and sea. Our great wagon trains took three months to cross the great plains, but the steam engine now carries us across in three days. The sailing vessel sometimes took six months to cross the Atlantic, but the steamships now make it in six days. This removal of the obstacle of distance has made wonderful progress everywhere except on the country roads. We are fifty years behind the times when it comes to shortening routes between the farm and the nearest shipping point. Good roads must be built for the farmer's wagon. This is the only way to shorten the distance. When we can haul twice the load in half the time, we have shortened the distance and helped both PRODUCER and CONSUMER, IF? IF? IF?—

Change Marketing System.

Good roads will help, and the Farmers' Equity Union is working for good roads, but there is another place where we must shorten the route. Producers are selling good fresh eggs for 14 cents a dozen, and consumers are paying 30 cents. Milk farmers are only receiving one-fourth of consumers' price on the average. Millions of bushels of luscious fruit will rot on the ground in 1913, as in former years, simply because the road between producer and consumer is too long and too expensive. We have a wonderful shortage in cattle and hogs, for a great stock country like ours, because of the bad road between producer and consumer. Is it not a disgrace that cattle and hogs must be shipped into a country like America from Australia and Argentina?

Our meat products must nearly all go over a road owned and controlled by the One of the meanest Trusts in our country. If the stock men and other farmers were SURE of a living price for the next twenty years, the supply would increase till it was ample, and prices would be so reasonable that consumers could afford to eat meat as often as needed.

The wheat growers are selling wheat below cost of production, and consumers are paying a good stiff price for flour. We are SURE the road can be shortened here by co-operation.

Farm Machinery.

We are paying \$45.00 for the material and labor in a good self-binder, and \$135 to get it over the road from the factory to our farms. This is a fair sample of what we are doing on all farm machinery.

Shortening Route.

The Farmers' Equity Union is shortening the road from producer to consumer. We will ship a number of car loads of good sound apples this season DIRECT from the producer to our members. The National President will see to carrying these apples, and there will be no profit between producer and consumer.

We ask every member to go to that APPLE RALLY the first Saturday of

SEPTEMBER, and get in your order for Equity Union APPLES. They will not be large, but sound and of good flavor. The drouth has made them small, but this will not hurt their eating and cooking qualities. We want every Union that needs APPLES to hold an APPLE RALLY SEPTEMBER 6TH and get in your order. If your Union cannot take a car load go in with a Union near you, and take a car together.

We ask every farmer to send ten 2-cent stamps for the Equity Text Book, and read carefully our plan to shorten the road from farmer to consumer, and from FARM to FACTORY. When this is done effectually we will build a good AUTO road from every farmer's door to his nearest home market. We will quit making MILLIONAIRES and make the millions of farmers HOME OWNERS and HOME BUILDERS. C. O. DRAYTON, Greenville, Ill.

POSSIBILITIES OF CO-OPERATION.

Editor RURAL WORLD: In thinking of the possibilities of co-operation we are apt to assume that greed is the strongest of human motives, and that systems of administration can be safely based only upon the idea that the fear of punishment is necessary to keep men honest—that selfish interests are always stronger than general interest. Nothing could be further from the truth. Whence springs this lust for gain, to gratify which men tread everything pure and noble under their feet; which makes so much of civilized existence an Ishmaelitic warfare, of which the weapons are cunning and fraud? Does it not spring from the existence of want? Someone somewhere says that "poverty is the hell of which the modern man is most afraid." He is right. Poverty is the open-mouthed, relentless hell which yawns beneath civilized society.

From this hell of poverty it is but natural that men should make every effort to escape. Many a man does a mean thing, a dishonest thing, a greedy and grasping thing in an effort to place above want or fear of want, mother, wife or child. Now, men admire what they most desire. How sweet to the storm-stricken seems the safe harbor; food for the hungry, drink for the thirsty, warmth to the shivering, rest to the weary. And thus the fear of want, the sting of want, make men admire above all things the possession of riches, and to become wealthy is to become respected and influential. Get money—honestly if you can, but at any rate get it. This is the lesson that society is dinnning into the ears of humanity. And the millionaires and their families are flaunting in the faces of the farmers and their families their barbaric display of wealth made by the tolling masses. Remember, the consumer pays, and he and his are knocking at our doors asking for bread for his hungry families. Will you unstop your ears and unite to defend his and your family and home?

Men instinctively admire virtue and truth, but the sting of want and the fear of want make them more strongly admire the rich and sympathize with the fortune. It is well to be honest and just, and men will commend

it; but he who by fraud and injustice gets a million dollars will have more respect and admiration and influence, more eye service and lip service, if not heart service, than he who refuses it. The one may have his reward in the future; but the other has his reward in the present—his name is writ in the list of "our substantial citizens."

But whatever is potent for evil may be made potent for good. The change we propose would destroy the conditions that distort impulses in themselves beneficent and would transmute those which now tend to disintegrate society into forces which would tend to unite and purify it.

Give labor a free field—in speaking of labor I mean farmer—and its full earnings. Take for the benefit of the whole community that fund which the growth of the community creates, and want and the fear of want will be gone. The springs of production would be set free, and the enormous increase of wealth would give the poorest ample comfort.

The diffusion of knowledge would bring its benefits to all, for knowledge and co-operation go hand in hand. Short-sighted is the philosophy which counts on selfishness as the master motive of human action. It is blind to facts of which the world is full. It sees not the present and reads not the past aright. It is not selfishness that enriches the annals of every people with heroes and saints. It is not selfishness that on every page of the world's history bursts out in sudden splendor of noble deeds or sheds the soft radiance of benignant lives. It was not selfishness that bade the Maid of Orleans lift the sword from the altar; that held the 300 in the pass of Thermopylae, or gathered unto Winkelreid's bosom the sheaf of arrows; that chained Vincent de Paul to the bench of the galley, or brought the little, starving children during the Indian famine, tottering to the relief station with yet weaker starvelings in their arms.

And this force that now goes to waste we may use for the building up and ennobling of society if we but will, just as we now use physical force that once seemed but powers of destruction. All we have to do is to give it freedom and scope. The wrong that produces inequality, the wrong that in the midst of abundance tortures men with want or harries them with fear of want, that stunts them physically, degrades them intellectually and distorts them morally, is what alone prevents harmonious social development. We are made for co-operation—like feet, like hands, like eyelids, like the rows of upper and lower teeth. There can and will be a state of society in which greed will have no place. That man does not live who can produce proof of a wrong principle in the Farmers' Equity Union code. T. L. LINE.

THE REMEDY IS IN THEIR OWN HANDS.

Hinting at the low price of wheat as one of the results of the Wilson administration, makes one weary, says the St. Clair County (Mo.) Democrat. Wheat sold under the Roosevelt administration at 50 cents, and under McKinley it reached 38 cents. Wheat is cheap because it is still in the farmers' hands, with no place to store it. This condition has always existed, and it will continue to exist until the farmers realize and take advantage of the benefits of co-operation and erect their own elevators and warehouses or purchase those already erected. They are, as they have always been, at the mercy of the grain gamblers, and the only remedy they have is in their own hands. They can make wheat sell for \$1 per bushel in the bin, or they can demand \$2—and get it—as a matter of fact.

YOUR FALL SUIT FREE



Made to Your Measure
 \$30 to \$40 would not buy a better one, but you get it for nothing. Not a cent to pay. Simply wear it, tell your friends where you got it and make

\$10 to \$15 a Day

taking their orders. It is dead easy. You never saw a nobbler suit or a more stunning pattern, cut in strictly advance style (3 months ahead of the times). Your choice of 60 patterns to choose from. Drop us a postal card for heavy pattern book, inside information about styles, self-measuring, blanks, etc., etc. Don't wait. Everything free—we pay expressage. Get ahead of the other fellows—write this very minute. A postal will do it.

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THE DOOR OF OPPORTUNITY.

Mr. Editor: The Farmers' Equity Union is for every farmer who is honest and industrious. We will even try to lift up the shiftless, indolent class by example and demonstration. A good example is very forceful and actual demonstration is a powerful educator. We always seek and hope to help all classes of farmers. But our principal object is to open the door of opportunity to the frugal, thrifty, honest, industrious class.

We are sure there are millions of toilers on our farms who can be included in this class. We want every handicap taken off of these people who feed and clothe this nation. We want to choke the life out of every parasite that tries to fasten on these benefactors of our country. Our purpose is to destroy every leach that would attempt to take one drop of blood from our members.

We are not asking special privileges of any kind, nor for paternalism from the government. We want our Uncle Sam to see that we get fair play in the business world, and we believe the Wilson administration is making an honest endeavor to do this.

The Equity Union stands for an open door of opportunity for every man, woman and child on the face of the earth. We are firmly convinced that organized greed and selfishness have closed many doors against the toiling masses of our country during the last forty years. "Systems" have grown up in the business world which sap the wealth produced by the people and center it in the hands of the selfish, greedy few. The honest, industrious millions on our farms know that there is something wrong in the business world, but they see no remedy for it. They are constantly confronted with discouraging conditions in farm life which drive their bright, intelligent boys and girls away from the farms to towns and cities.

The chief purpose of the Equity Union is to "show" our members a remedy for bad conditions and persuade them to apply the remedy through organization, education and co-operation.

We have made a fair start in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. But our strongholds are in the grain sections of Oklahoma, Kansas, Minnesota and the Dakotas, especially on the frontier, where we find the most progressive, hustling farmers of our country.

Open the door of opportunity to these wideawake people and they will go in and possess the land. The community where I am writing this article in North Dakota paid six thousand dollars for a fine grain elevator for a rich grain company last year. They hauled in two hundred thousand bushels of fine grain, and the grain company took six thousand dollars' profit away from them.

This is the "System" of which we

are complaining and condemning. The "Profit System" is the Vampire which enables a rich, aristocratic grain company to rob a community of honest, hard-working farmers, whose wives and daughters and little children slave in the fields, of six thousand dollars on one crop. In another community on the same railroad the Equity Union got a foothold two years ago. We organized and educated seventy or eighty good farmers. They built a fine new elevator and paid for it out of the profits they would have given Mr. Profit-Taker. Their eyes are opened at that town and they will open the door of opportunity for themselves wider and wider every year. Nothing else educates like actual demonstration. This is the strong point of the Farmers Equity Union. We thrive and grow by actual demonstration. We "Stick" to one community until a large per cent of the men, women and children are Golden-Rule Co-operators.

When the people are educated on our plan of Co-operation and thoroughly instilled with our principles of fraternalism they will open the "doors of opportunity" for themselves and those who attempt to close the doors will be run over by the Steam-Roller. Send ten two cent stamps for the "Equity Text Book" and understand our plan for educating the people how to throw off the handicaps which retard their progress and how to break the shackles which bind them in the industrial world.

Farmers, let us "get-together" in the Equity Union and be fraternal-golden-rule co-operators, and we will open the "door of opportunity" for ourselves. We are well able to take the land if we will unite, though our enemies appear to be giants and we as pigmies. We are all-powerful when united.

Teach the wealth-makers fraternal-co-operation and every door of opportunity will fly wide open and ours will be a land flowing with milk and honey. C. O. DRAYTON, Greenville, Ill.

PRICES STILL HIGH.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Although Chicago housewives have been paying midwinter prices for butter, and a further advance is expected, there are more than 65,000,000 lbs. of butter in cold storage, according to the report of the Warehousemen's Association. This is 10,000,000 lbs. more than the reserve one year ago.

A half-cent increase made the price 26½ cents to jobbers, and another advance of 1 cent to-day, Aug. 8th. Prices to consumers range from 35 to 38 cents, according to location.

Jobbers attribute the high prices and enormous cold storage stocks to the warfare between the Chicago and Elgin butter boards. Butter jobbers have been in the habit of contracting in advance for butter, to be delivered during the season of greatest production on a basis of Elgin prices. This year Elgin quotations have been relatively higher than prices at any of the leading markets of the nation. Jobbers have been paying more for butter than they could sell it at, and have been forced to place their purchases in storage awaiting a higher market.

There has been an unusually large production of butter, and so much of it has gone in storage that jobbers anticipate a crash if there is a mild winter.

The Equity plan of direct from farm to consumer would not have so much red tape. Farmers, if we have sense enough to get the cream, we have sense enough to make it into butter and sell it to the world without so much jobbing. "We will be at the jobbing." V. I. WIRT, Virden, Ill.

GUTHRIE (KY.) NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Knowing that some of your readers are desirous of seeking a new home, yet somewhat undecided as to a location, I thought perhaps a rough description of this country as I see it in the time I have been here, since February 19th of this year, might be of benefit to some one. However, I have been slightly acquainted with this section of Kentucky about 15 years. Last January, with two friends, I started to find a new home. We traveled over a goodly portion of Alabama and liked much of it that we saw, especially Montgomery county, where they have 450 miles of macadamized roads and they are kept in first-class shape. Then they have quite a variety of soils, but I shall name but three of them: Sandy loam; black clay, the black prairie loam of Alabama and liked much of it that clay, the latter considered the most productive; and as this latter soil is to be found where land is rolling washes more than the other soils, the black land needs tilling or much of it does, when done doubtless it will be as productive as the black lands of Iowa and Illinois.

Limestone county, Alabama (we also liked this county) is in the extreme northern part of the state, and is spending \$450,000 on roads, and while they have considerable poor land they have also a great deal of as fine red loam or mulatto soil as one can find any place. For one who desires to farm and raise cattle and hogs, I do not know of any place where one who has limited capital can do as well. Nicely improved farm lands are held at about \$40 and up per acre in both counties.

Here in southern Kentucky, I am 1½ miles from Tennessee line. Land can be bought as low as \$20 per acre. Improvements are poor and land run down, but if one is careful in his selection the land can be built up easier and quicker than any land I know of.

The best land here has a very deep subsoil of dark red clay. When wet this clay is almost as red as blood, and where this is found, was in its virgin state land as rich as the Mississippi bottoms; but continuous cropping for close to 100 years without anything being put back on the land has worn it out.

I know of no other section, not even Iowa or Illinois, except in river bottoms, where land could be butchered and robbed as it has been by some and produce as much as this will; and know of none as easily brought back to a productive state as here. I have seen places where soil is all gone, even a foot or more of the red clay washed away; yet a few weeds hauled out and scattered over the bare spots was the sole means of securing a good stand of red clover. Humus is what is needed to again make these bare spots as productive as they were originally. The subsoil holds everything—nothing is leached through. I presume this is the reason it can be brought back so easily and quickly.

I do not wish to make the impression that all our lands are worn out or all are poor farmers; on the contrary, we have some as progressive farmers as will be found in any state and many farms are in good state of cultivation. Just across the road from me was harvested 200 acres of wheat that was pastured all winter and up to April 1st, that yielded 20 bushels to the acre. One hundred and fifty acres one mile from me, mostly corn land, made 20 bushels per acre. Smaller tracts made up to 30 bushels. Six miles from me one of the best farmers in the county made 31 bushels on 190

Here's Walter Johnson

Washington "Nationals" (American League) one of the speediest pitchers of either of the big leagues—he

Drinks
Coca-Cola

He's got the head, the arm, the ginger and the endurance. Coca-Cola didn't give him them; but he says it's the one best beverage for the athlete in training—

The Successful Thirst-Quencher
For Ball Players—and YOU

Send for Free Booklet.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.

acres, and on 35 acres got a yield of 43 bushels per acre. But little grass is grown, mostly red top. It is claimed timothy does not do well; no one has been able to tell me why, and I shall do some experimenting with it. Clover, however, does fine, but is little grown. Tobacco is the main crop; it is hard on land and requires more labor than any other crop raised in the United States. The citizenship in most neighborhoods here is of the best and newcomers of the better class are desired and welcomed. If you are desiring a change, this is a good section to investigate. J. A. TUTTLE, Guthrie, Ky.

EFFINGHAM, CO., ILL., NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: On this date, August 4, the drouth continues unabated. The ground is dry as powder; not a particle of moisture in it; vegetation is withering, the trees and bushes are beginning to show the effects of the dryness—the leaves are curling up. Water is becoming scarce in some localities, and soon stock will suffer. Corn is beyond redemption; abundant rain would not save it. Some of the farmers have threshed what wheat and oats they had. The yield is small and the straw short. But few hogs are being raised. Unless rain comes soon no plowing will be done for fall planting of wheat. The Cliff domain borders on the east line of Fayette County. Drouth and crop conditions in that county are similar to the situation in this country. The Kaskaskia River, known here as the Okaw, is very low, in many places scarcely more than a rivulet. DYPE, The Cliff, Illinois.

FARMERS' MEETING AT HOPE, ARKANSAS.

The agricultural department of the Iron Mountain Railroad Company announces that arrangements are being made for a big farmers' meeting, to be held at Hope, Ark., on Wednesday, August 20th.

In the morning lectures on cotton growing under boll weevil conditions, factors governing corn production, selection of seed corn, the growing of winter oats and other crops will be given in the hall uptown.

In the afternoon a field demonstration of seed selection will be held on the Iron Mountain demonstration farm east of town. In addition to representatives of the railroad company there will be present officials of the United States Department of Agriculture, who will assist in the discus-

sions. The business men of Hope are co-operating in the plans for this meeting, and it is expected that it will be largely attended.

On the Iron Mountain Railroad demonstration farm at Hope, Ark., oat land plowed four inches deep yielded but 23 bushels to the acre, while the same land plowed ten inches deep and fertilized yielded 77 bushels to the acre. This increase results from the fact that the deep plowing afforded a better reservoir for soil water, and dry weather did not delay the growth. In the deeper plowing a larger supply of moisture came in contact with more soil particles and dissolved more plant food. There was also more space for root development, and the larger root development was enabled to secure more moisture and more plant food.

A new feature of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain agricultural work is to be Field Schools, to be on the land, where practical demonstrations can be given of farm work. On the Iron Mountain demonstration farms the dates selected for these field schools are as follows: Dermott, Ark., August 18th; Hope, Ark., August 20; Arcadia, Mo., August 27; Mer Rouge, La., August 31, and Conway, Ark., September 2.

All these meetings are to be held in the field and present condition of crops will be discussed. For instance, the subject of corn growing will be taken up in the corn field, and the present condition of the crop and its factors, such as seed, preparation of the seed bed, cultivation, weather conditions and the influence of such matters on the crop will be explained. A seed selection demonstration will be a feature. The best stalks and best ears will be selected and discussed and instructions given by demonstration for the improvement of the corn crop by proper selection of seed.

In a similar manner, cotton will be taken up and the methods to be used in combating the boll weevil and the life history of this pest will be discussed. The best plants will be selected and seed improvement explained.

In cowpea fields the best varieties will be shown, their value as soil improvers explained and their feeding value and place in rotation discussed.

Farmers will be asked to take part in these discussions and give the results secured in their fields this year. All other crops will be taken up in a similar manner.

Agents of the United States Department of Agriculture and of the farmers themselves will lend their assistance in this matter.

Everyone reads the small ads. If you don't see what you want, advertise at 1 cent a word.

CLASSIFIED WANT and FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

YOU CAN BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE MOST ANYTHING IN THESE COLUMNS AT THE LOW RATE OF

One Cent a Word Each Insertion.

In this department we will insert your advertisement under a classified head for 1 cent a word per issue. Initials and numbers count as words. These little ads are read by thousands and give results. No ad accepted for less than 25 cents, cash to accompany order.

SMALL ADS DO BIG THINGS.

TRY A CLASSIFIED AD.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

POSITION WANTED—By single, middle-aged man; stock or dairy farm; salary or shares; references. For further particulars address G. B., care RURAL WORLD, St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Salesmen; best terms; outfit free; cash weekly; expense stock free. Something new for agents. Send ref. Boonville Nurseries, Boonville, Mo. Mo.

MEN OR WOMEN WANTED—To sell Imperial Self-heating Irons. Ironing on hot Summer day no longer a drudgery. Salary or commission. \$15.00 to \$20.00 per day profits. Write at once for territory. Imperial Sad Iron Co., Memphis, Tenn., P. O. Box 90.

AGENTS WANTED.

YOUNG MAN, would you accept and wear a fine tailor made suit just for showing it to your friends? Or a Slip-on Raincoat free? Could you use \$5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job? Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 493, Chicago.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM—1600-acre farm and stock ranch for sale at low price; land is rich, black sandy loam, nearly all level; ranch is stocked with fine cattle; will sell ranch and cattle together or will sell ranch alone. It is on main line of Rock Island R. R., and two miles from good shipping point; abundance of fine cold water, never failing; prospect for plenty of feed to winter 200 head of cattle. Would like to correspond with someone interested and tell you more about this farm, and stock; prefer to correspond with parties who expect to buy, as I am going to make this a gilt-edged proposition to the right man. References if desired. Address the owner, M. E. Dahmer, Missler, Meade County, Kansas.

LAND—For sale, 500 acres Kentucky land; 275 in bottom, nearly all cleared; 20 acres valley, balance rolling, covered with timber; price \$30 per acre. John Barte, Golden Pond, Ky.

FARM, 160 ac., 100 in cul.; price \$20; one-fourth cash; bal. on time; must sell at once. W. P. O'Brien, Fredericktown, Mo.

FARM FOR SALE—60 acres, good, level land, fenced with 3 wires; all in prairie hay; in Oklahoma, Mayes Co. Owner, C. H. Bowles, Barnett, Illinois.

FARM FOR SALE—My farm of 252 acres in Daviess County, Mo.; well improved. For full information address: Owner, John L. Dillon, Hamilton, Missouri.

FOR SALE—40 acres of good fertile land in the "Illinois Fruit Belt." Price, \$45. Description and particulars for stamp. Address: Box 127, Galesburg, Ill.

FARM FOR SALE—120-acre, well-improved farm, black soil and rolling, blue grass pasture; good location, 3 1/2 miles to depot; telephone and R. F. D. passes door on main road; all fenced and cross-fenced; 8-room house; \$75.00 an acre, one-half cash, balance to suit purchaser at 5 per cent. Write to Box 62, New Cambria, Mo.

400-ACRE FARM FOR SALE—12 miles north of Florence, Ala., 2 miles from Cloverdale, Ala. Seven-room dwelling and two tenant-houses. Two-thirds of land cleared and fenced, balance in good timber. Four springs, one creek. Will make ideal stock farm. Price, \$20.00 per acre, one-half cash. J. D. Weeden & Co., Florence, Ala.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—165-acre farm, 50 acres open, balance in fine timber; good improvements; city income property preferred. Address Box 65, Whiteside, Mo.

FARM FOR SALE, CHEAP—116-acre farm, four miles south of Union, the county seat of Franklin County, Mo., on gravel road, 61 miles west of St. Louis. All kinds of grain and grass can be grown. Part up land and part branch bottom; 80 acres cultivated, balance pasture and timber; good 6-room house with cellar, large new cistern, never-failing well; out buildings, young orchard of apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, small fruits; telephone, R. F. D., one-quarter mile to good school, on Union-St. Clair public road; fine neighborhood; a very desirable place to live. Getting old and want to get off of farm; \$47.50 per acre, worth more; \$1,000 down; time on balance if desired. Address owner, R. N. Leitch, Union, Mo., R. F. D. No. 2.

ARKANSAS LAND FREE—500,000 acres vacant Government land now open to settlement. Booklet with lists, laws, etc., 25c. Township map of State, 35c additional. L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Ark.

FARMS FOR EXCHANGE.

WANTED—Automobile; will give farm, even up. W. P. O'Brien, Fredericktown, Mo.

FARM FOR EXCHANGE—240 acres, well improved, stock and grain farm. Want smaller farm, not too far from Catholic Church. Box 67, Route 3, Lincoln, Mo.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED—To hear from owner who has good farm for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

CLOVER SEED.

MAMMOTH SWEET CLOVER FOR SALE—Yellow and White; sow in July, August, September, again later in the season. Write Mrs. J. T. Mardis & Sons, Falmouth, Ky.

ALFALFA SEED.

FOR SALE—Good Alfalfa Seed, threshed from shock; has not been hot. Buy from the grower. For sample and prices write: D. R. Gorden, Abilene, Kansas.

SEED CORN.

CHEAP SEED CORN—As it is getting late in the season, and we still have about 75 bushels of Johnson County White seed corn, selected when husking in November, we will make a special low price in order to sell it. Select seed, tipped and butted, \$3.75 per sack of two bushels; \$2 per single bushel, sacks free. This is the lowest price ever made on seed corn of equal quality. C. D. Lyon, R. 1, Georgetown, Ohio.

POULTRY.

HARRISON'S INTENSIVE POULTRY CULTURE PLANS—Give every detail for building correctly—The Four-Story Hen House (\$1.00), Hot-Water Oats Sprouter (75c), Catch and Pass Trap Nest (50c), Automatic Dry-Mash Hopper (35c), Box Sparrow Trap (35c), Top-Pour Water Fountain (25c), Mite-Trap Roost (25c). To the first person in each community, all the above plans will be sent for \$2.75. Address Intensive Poultry Supply Co., David City, Nebraska. Harrison's volume, "Intensive Poultry Culture," 25 cts. Information on request.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

No. 1 Farm Stock—Price, \$1 per setting of 15. MRS. C. D. LYON, R. 1, Georgetown, Ohio.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—American, English and White strains of prize-winning layers; mating list free. Marian Holt, Savannah, Mo.

SHIP YOUR POULTRY, EGGS, BUTTER—calves, lambs, wool, etc., to Harry M. Shanks Com. Co., 816 N. Fourth St., St. Louis. Refs.: International Bank

MULES.

FOR SALE—50 head of yearling and suckling mules, good size and good colors. For further information and prices, write C. A. Brothers, Bethel, Kimball County, Nebraska.

SWINE.

DUROC JERSEYS—Extra good Duroc Jersey Boars and Glits, also S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels. Attractive prices for early orders. Armstrong Bros., Arthur, Mo.

SHEEP.

RAM—A splendid Dorset ram, three years old, out of J. E. Wing's herd, a No. 1 breeder; heavy-boned, well proportioned all over; can't use him any longer; will sell him right; here is a bargain. C. N. Shelton, Crocker, Mo.

COTSWOLD BUCKS FOR SALE—I have for sale some Cotswold bucks of good quality and at reasonable prices. Write your wants. Paul Woods, Carlinville, Ill.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP—Both sexes; yearlings and twos. Special prices. Write for particulars or come and see them. J. E. Cramer, Searsville, Mo.

DOGS.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred foxhound pups; registered if desired. Apply to E. J. Spencer, 215 Oakwood Avenue, Webster Groves, Mo.

TO EXCHANGE

TO EXCHANGE—Patented Cotton Picking Machine, past the experimental stage, for improved or unimproved land; S. E. Mo. preferred. For particulars address P. O. Box 65, Whiteside, Mo.

HONEY FOR SALE.

HONEY FOR SALE—Honey in cans, also in cans. Mrs. J. T. Mardis & Sons, Falmouth, Kentucky.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—To know how a mother can earn money in her own home to buy a piano for her two girls, that they may become good players by her efforts. Willie G. Ballinger, Floyd, Va.

RURAL WORLD WANT ADS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FARM PRINTING—We make a specialty of letter heads, envelopes, etc., for farmers and stockmen. Samples free. Prices reasonable. Frederick Printing & Stationery Co., 118 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo.

PRESERVATIVES WHICH KEEP EGGS PERFECTLY for over a year are not easily found; water-glass will not. Years of experiment have proved that eggs packed in our solution are in perfect condition for two or more years. Impossible when served with strictly fresh to detect the difference, poached or otherwise cooked; three harmless ingredients used. Pack now for winter sales. Guaranteed formula 25c. Mrs. E. A. Season, Kent, Ohio.

"RATS AND MICE QUICKLY EXTERMINATED."

No cats, poisons or traps needed. Learn the secret and keep them away forever. Sure, yet perfectly harmless except to rodents. Secret originally cost \$100, but we will send it postpaid for only 25c.

The above advertisement has appeared in many magazines. I will send you the genuine recipe for this RAT AND MICE Exterminator (which I know to be O. K.) and 20 fine assorted postcards for 12c. This is a Bargain. Address Milton Boss, 4421 17th Ave., Rock Island, Illinois.

FOR LADIES! No more Pimples or Blackheads. Send 25c for a Tested Prescription to Rich. Hinz, 2330 Fond du Lac ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

NEW 1913 EDITION.

Government Farms Free—Our 1913 official 132-page book, "Free Government Land," describes every acre in every county in the United States. It contains township and section plats, Maps, Tables and Charts showing inches rainfall annually, elevation above sea level by counties. The New Three-year Homestead Law approved June 6, 1912, the 320-acre Homestead, Desert, Timber and Stone, Coal, Pre-emption, Scrip, Mining and other government land laws. Tells how and where to get government lands without living on it. Application blanks, United States Patent. All about Government Irrigation Projects and map showing location of each. Real Estate Tax Laws of each state, area in square miles, capital and population and other valuable information. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address Colman's Rural World. This valuable book will be sent with new or renewal subscription to Rural World for \$1.00.

ITEMS, SHORT AND LONG.

By C. D. Lyon.

One time, when I was doing institute work in the South, I stopped over night with a wealthy cotton planter-storekeeper, who had begun life as a renter and had worked up to the real wealthy stage, some of his neighbors said, by selling "store goods," that is, dry salt meat, snuff, sugar and coffee, at 50 to 100 per cent profit to the negroes.

He was certainly a hard worker, and it was said always had an acre or two of cotton, peanuts, melons, garden truck or something of the like that he attended himself, and which was always about twice as good as any other like crop in the country. The crop I am to tell about was of cowpeas, and it was grown the year before I stopped at his home, so I will have to tell it as he told it to me.

He said that he concluded to take two acres of badly worn land near his store and plant it to cowpeas, which he did, and mindful of the weedy pea patches he had seen planted in rows so as to cultivate the peas with horse and hoe.

One day after he had run the cultivator between the rows and was busy hoeing, a neighbor came along and hailed him: "What you-all doin', Bob?" "Hoein' out my pea patch," says Bob. "What ye goin' to do with them thar peas?" said neighbor. "Make hay of 'em," says Bob, and the astonished neighbor's rejoinder was, "Hoe hay? Hell!"

Bob told me that it took him and "two niggers a day and a half to cut them peas, and we had to use bush hooks to cut 'em with, but they made more than five tons of hay." Now, in this year of drouth, I often wonder if it would not have paid me to plant two or three acres of soy beans and spent a few days "hoeing hay"?

It must be a pretty weedy acre of stuff that I cannot hoe out in a day, and as my soys stand to-day they will make two tons of hay per acre.

We are too afraid of hand work sometimes, and this very season I saw two acres of extra good oats that could have been saved by half a day's hoe work, but it was not done, and the creeper vines took the oats.

I see that my Illinois friends who

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The effect of this wonderful trick is to show three cards, making anyone disappear and reappear at will. Anybody can do it. SEND 10c for 1, or 25c for 4 sets TODAY. WM. A. DROSTE CO., Suite 155, Detroit, Mich.

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CALHOUN COUNTY PACKET

STEAMER CLYDE

Will leave wharfboat, foot of Pine st., every Tuesday and Thursday at 4 p. m. and Saturday at 3 p. m. for Calhoun and all landings to Rip Rap. Round trip only \$3.00, including meals and berth. Phone Main 46 and Central 80, for freight and passengers. JNO. E. MASSENGALE, Agent.

used to laugh at my hoe work have got to going over their own corn with the hoe since they got to seeding wheat in the standing corn.

Since the weather got so dry I saw a man dig a ten-foot deep well in a moist place and wall it up in two and a half days' work for two men, securing a good water supply.

I have known water hauled on that farm, a barrel a day for sixty days, several seasons, and it took less than a week's work to make water hauling a thing of the past.

ARKANSAS NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I will write a few items from this part of Arkansas. We are having dry weather at present. If it don't rain soon we will only make half a crop of corn. The hay was short and the oats were not very good. Early potatoes pretty good but won't be half a crop of late ones unless it rains soon; fine onions and beans, also nice tomatoes. The peach trees are loaded, some breaking down, but not half a crop of apples; plenty of different kinds of berries. I guess we have found the country so many are hunting for, where the fritter tree grows and where the honey pond is, as we have fritters and honey whenever we want it. Such fine vegetables grow here; also finest water in the world, I guess, and so healthy here in the mountains. Mrs. Mardis of Kentucky, I do so love to read your letters, as I am a Kentuckian by birth. There are so many gifted writers for the RURAL WORLD I just love to read all of the letters. Will tell in the near future how we fatten our hogs down here. Wishing success to the RURAL WORLD and long life to the editor. S. L. S.

Redstar, Ark., August 10.

SOIL ADVISER IS APPOINTED.

Champaign County has joined the Illinois counties which have engaged soil advisers. It has appointed C. H. Oathout for this place.

He is a graduate of the University of Illinois, where he was a member of the soil fertility staff until he assumed the management of the Mc-harry farms near Tolone, Ill.

Champaign County farmers and others have pledged a large sum and the government has granted \$1,200 a year. In all, upwards of \$8,000 a year will be spent. Champaign County land is worth \$250 an acre and the farmers say that they want to keep it at that figure or higher.